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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

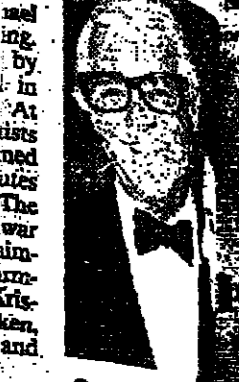
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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1981

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Heaven's Gate... Hollywood...



Cary Grant, 70, married...

Thousands March in West Belfast To Back Sands

From the Catholic district in Northern Ireland, rejected intervention by the European Human Rights Commission...

Protestant's Petition Two members of the European Commission, called in by Marcella Sands...

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Jonathan C. Randall... Against a backdrop of deadly Israeli air raids...

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Iran Women for Rights... About 15,000 converged on Tehran University over the weekend...

Grand Hotel Testifies to Uganda's Sad Fall... Decline Typifies Kampala's 'Kwisha' Spirit

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Current Nightmares The hotel's new general manager, Ron Hermer, a Briton, then received, in his words, "a rather strong indication from a high authority that the hotel should be renamed."

Life at the Apollo today is a nightmare, and Mr. Hermer admits it. If he has any reason to be thankful, he says, it is that he does not have the foreign exchange to have the signs made that would proclaim, from four sides of the top of the hotel, "Apollo."

For all its problems, the hotel enjoys — or suffers, to use the manager's word — 100-percent occupancy. Two years ago, Tanzanians filled it, and the bills piled up on the cashier's desk because no one had the courage to ask the troops to pay.

Thousands March in West Belfast To Back Sands

Catholic district in Northern Ireland, rejected intervention by the European Human Rights Commission. He said its approach had been used by the British government to confuse the issue.

Protestant's Petition Two members of the European Commission, called in by Marcella Sands, spent eight hours at the prison on Saturday in what was regarded as the last chance to end the fast.

First lady of the jailed cleric... his 57th day of hunger... May 16, he reported by his family to be in a very weak condition.

Jonathan C. Randall... Against a backdrop of deadly Israeli air raids... southern Lebanon, Syrian troops are reported to be in control of strategic ridges dominating the mountainous terrain.

Exposed Hilltop The target at al-Hilaliyah, army officials said, was an exposed hilltop on which the guerrillas maintained tents, Soviet-built T-34 tanks supplied by Syria, and several tank carriers.

Israeli Attack... planes carried out raids... targets in the east of Beirut... in a random shelling of the city, 25 miles south of Beirut, in positions near the traditional market town of 10 miles from the city.

Iran Women for Rights... About 15,000 converged on Tehran University over the weekend, calling for rights for women in Iran. But the women, wearing black veils, endorsed a government order compelling women in government offices to wear headscarves.

Grand Hotel Testifies to Uganda's Sad Fall... Decline Typifies Kampala's 'Kwisha' Spirit

KAMPALA, Uganda — The Swahili word for finished, over, ended, out or no more is kwisha, pronounced "kwee-sha." The word is heard everywhere in Kampala, where food is kwisha, water is kwisha and gasoline is kwisha.

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As the Apollo waiter will courteously wipe a previous diner's dirty plate and cutlery on his sleeve and serve a piece of meat as tough as hippo. Then during the night the phone may ring. That would be the front desk demanding five days' advance payment on the room, in hard currency.

After a dark walk down and up, a man can end his day, his spirit kwisha, and be did.



President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the polls in Chamonax.

Polish 'Revisionism' Attacked by Moscow

By Anthony Austin... MOSCOW — Tass has warned that the Polish Communist Party is threatened by internal forces of "revisionism," one of the gravest heresies of Soviet political doctrine.

Saturday's report was the first time during the nine months of the Polish crisis that the Soviet press had leveled the charge, which has been leveled historically by Kremlin leaders against their adversaries in the world Communist movement.

The warning, which did not say who the alleged Polish "revisionists" were, was given additional significance by its timing. It came the day after Mikhail Suslov, the Soviet Politburo's chief ideological authority, returned from talks with Polish party leaders in Warsaw.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., meanwhile, said Saturday that the Reagan administration would impose an across-the-board ban on U.S.-Soviet trade, including a new grain embargo, if the Soviet Union intervened in Poland.

Undoing Basic Positions Tass' charge of revisionism, defined by the Soviet Encyclopedia as an "anti-scientific" tendency within a revolutionary workers' movement aimed at undoing the "basic positions of Marxist theory," appeared in a dispatch from Warsaw.

Reporting on the party meetings being held in Poland in preparation for an extraordinary party congress this summer, the Tass report said: "Attention is drawn here to the fact that in a number of places, revisionist elements in the ranks of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party are inspiring a campaign aimed at discrediting party workers, seeking to create difficulties between the various party bodies, between the Central Committee and the primary organizations."

Such activity is being conducted, among others, by those who would like to paralyze the party of the Polish Communists as the leading force of society," Tass said. "Revisionist forces in the party are demanding reform of the party, the abandonment of its present organizational structure and the creation, under the guise of so-called horizontal structures, of various unconstitutional forums that would replace the party's leading organs."

Horizontal Structures These Soviet objections appeared to be an allusion to proposals made at a meeting of rank-and-file Polish Communists on April 15 in Torun. Delegates at that gathering demanded that the "vertical structure," in which power in the party flows from the top down, be replaced by "horizontal structures" under which power would be diffused more democratically.

Ideas of that sort run counter to the established Soviet principle of "democratic centralism," which places the party under tight control from the top to make it a disciplined instrument for control of society.

Revisionism has been an issue within the Communist movement since the end of the 19th century and was imputed by Stalin to his enemies, including Leon Trotsky, in the 1920s.

In 1968, according to the Soviet Encyclopedia, Socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Giscard, Mitterrand Win First-Round Vote

By Jonathan Kandell... PARIS — Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the center-right incumbent, and Francois Mitterrand, his Socialist challenger, emerged as the leading vote-getters in the first round of the French presidential race on Sunday and will face each other in the final election on May 10.

According to official figures at 11 p.m. that Interior Minister Christian Bonnet said should not change significantly when all of Sunday's ballots were counted, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had received 38.85 percent of the 19 million votes counted, making him the favorite in the final round.

The same tally gave Mr. Mitterrand 26.24 percent of the vote. Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist mayor of Paris who showed surprising strength during the last two months of the campaign, was running third with 17.6 percent.

The most startling development was the showing of Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate, in fourth place with only 15.13 percent. If confirmed, this would be the lowest score achieved by the Communists in postwar French history and could lead to a shake-up in the party leadership, which has taken a controversial hard-line Marxist stance during the last three years.

Mr. Marchais, at Communist headquarters in Paris, declined on Sunday evening to say whether his party would actively support Mr. Mitterrand or remain neutral in the second round. He announced that the party's central committee would meet on Tuesday to decide its position.

Evidently, I would have wished for a better score," said Mr. Marchais, who blamed his poor showing on Socialist Party attempts to convince Communist voters that their candidate would not be able to advance beyond the first round and that they should vote instead for Mr. Mitterrand. "I regret it," Mr. Marchais said of his showing. "But some of the voters who normally have confidence in us were taken in by these pressures."

Six minor candidates — three leftists, two conservatives and an environmentalist — split the remaining first-round votes.

Under the French electoral system, if no candidate receives a majority in the first round, the two leading vote-getters face each other in a second and final round.

Slight Edge Because the number of votes cast for center-right candidates on Sunday exceeded the total received by leftist candidates, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is now given an edge on Mr. Mitterrand in the contest ahead.

The voter turnout was 82 percent of those registered. According to the early computer projections, at least 49 percent of the electorate backed conservative candidates, just under 47 percent voted with the left, and the remaining ballots went to the environmentalist candidate, Brice Lalonde.

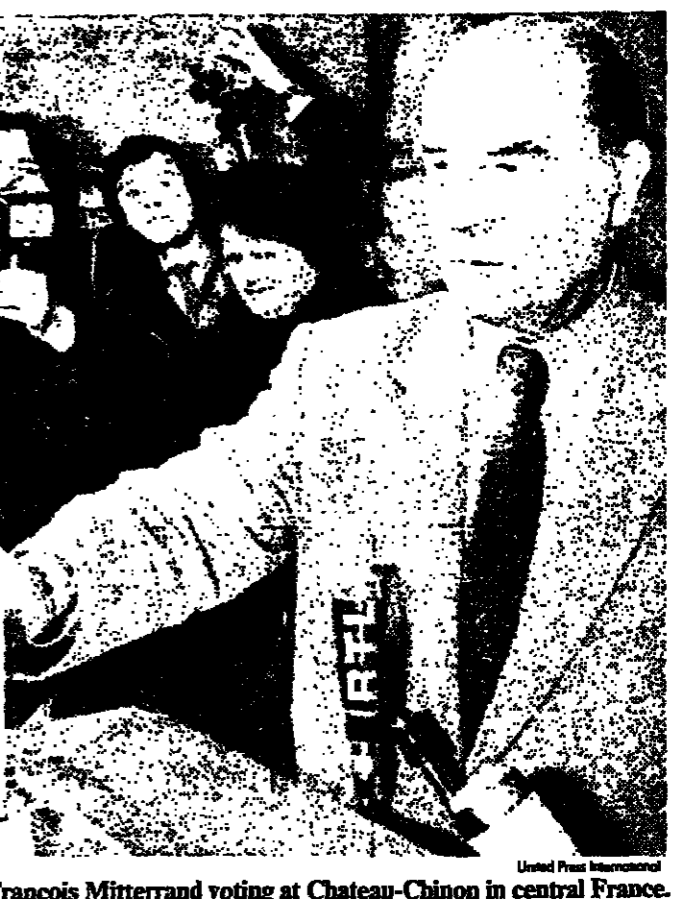
The 55-year-old president and Mr. Mitterrand are expected to fight a classic left-right battle for power on May 10, as they did seven years ago in an election that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing won by less than 2 percent of the vote.

In a statement that he read on television Sunday evening, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing reminded the electorate that Mr. Mitterrand needed Communist votes and asserted: "I will represent... all who reject bureaucracy and Marxism." The president added that he was prepared to debate Mr. Mitterrand on television before the May 10 election.

Opinion polls taken during the final weeks of the campaign for Sunday's election showed the two candidates neck-and-neck in a runoff, and some of the voter surveys gave a slight nod to Mr. Mitterrand.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's support in Sunday's first round was lower than had been expected at the beginning of the race. Obviously stung by Mr. Chirac's strong campaign against him, the president will now try to revive his alliance with the neo-Gaullist leader in hopes of winning re-election.

Mr. Mitterrand's showing in Sunday's vote was slightly better than the pre-election polls had led him to expect. Going into the second round, the Socialist candidate may benefit from the poor Communist score. After three years of bitter ideological and political disputes with the Communist leadership, Mr. Mitterrand has tried to project himself in this campaign as a moderate center-left candidate who, if elected, could somehow keep the Communists in line or even govern without them.



Francois Mitterrand voting at Chateau-Chinon in central France.

directly to the party's supporters for their votes in the second round. Because his lead over Mr. Marchais was so large in the first round, Mr. Mitterrand may find it less difficult to convince undecided voters in the final election that he will be able to withstand Communist demands for Cabinet posts and a share in policy-making.

To win on May 10, Mr. Mitterrand is also counting on the votes that went to the three marginal leftist candidates in the first round and on most of the supporters of the environmentalist candidate. He is further hoping that Mr. Chirac's strong attacks against the president might swing some disaffected neo-Gaullist voters over to the Socialist camp.

On the surface, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should have an easier time constructing a coalition for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

France Announces Grain Sale to Russia

By Paul Lewis... PARIS — The French government, in an announcement on the eve of the first round of the presidential election, said it would sell 600,000 tons of grain to the Soviet Union.

The announcement Saturday was the first to follow President Reagan's lifting of the U.S. curb on additional grain sales to the Soviet Union — a move that was welcomed everywhere from Moscow to Kansas with the possible exception of Argentina, which had ignored the U.S. curb and is now harvesting an expected bumper crop.

The French statement was careful to emphasize that France's opposition to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was unchanged and that France still "refuses to accept the 'fait accompli' imposed on that country."

The U.S. restriction on selling grain to the Soviet Union was imposed 15 months ago by President Jimmy Carter as part of a protest of the Soviet action. Mr. Reagan turned the curb into a campaign issue and won support from U.S. farmers who felt they were being punished for the Soviet move. Mr. Reagan promised that he would lift the restriction if elected.

When Mr. Carter imposed the curb, France and other members of the European Economic Community agreed to hold their own food sales to the Soviet Union to "traditional levels" and not make up for the shortage in supplies caused by the U.S. action.

No Obstacle France said Saturday that Mr. Reagan's action freed them from this pledge. "No obstacle can now logically oppose French sales to the Soviet Union," Agriculture Minister Pierre Mèhaignerie said. Officials in other European capitals agreed that the Common Market's limited embargo was over.

The speedy announcement of the planned sale pleased farmers, who had complained about France's decision to adhere to the ban on sales above the traditional level. The French Cereal Growers Association issued a statement Saturday welcoming Mr. Reagan's announcement and reiterating the farmers' view that the curb had penalized French farmers without preventing the Soviet Union from getting all the grain it needs from Canada, Australia and Argentina.

In Buenos Aires, there was no official reaction to Mr. Reagan's lifting of the curb, but Argentine officials said privately that they felt vindicated by the position. There was also concern that the renewed sales of U.S. grain would cut into what had become a boom for Argentine farmers, who are now harvesting what is expected to be the largest fall grain crop in the country's history — 35 million tons of wheat, corn, sorghum, soybean and other grains.

Filling the Gap Last year, filling the gap caused by the U.S. curb, the Argentines sold 7.6 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union. This year they had expected to sell twice that, although the Soviet Union has not been buying up this year's harvest as fast as some farmers and government officials had hoped.

Argentine farmers are somewhat protected by a five-year agreement worked out with the Soviet Union last year that calls for Moscow to buy at least 4.5 million tons of feed grains each year at world prices. Argentina traditionally sells its grain slightly below world prices to make up for the extra transportation costs its customers incur in shipping the grain from its distant ports. However, when the U.S. curb was imposed, Argentina charged the Soviet Union more than the world prices for the extra grain the Kremlin bought.

There was no immediate indication whether the Soviet Union would take quick advantage of Mr. Reagan's action by placing large grain orders before the present Soviet-American grain agreement, which was not affected by the U.S. embargo, expires Sept. 30.

Western experts said that the Russians had already contracted for about as much grain as their ports could handle through the summer and that Moscow was unlikely to buy more than 2 million additional tons "to fill up some holes."

In Moscow, the Soviet press reported the lifting of the U.S. curb in brief items on television and radio and in Izvestia and Pravda. The reports portrayed Mr. Reagan's decision as a Kremlin triumph and did not mention that the curb had been imposed because of the Afghanistan intervention.

Fertilizer Material Ban WASHINGTON (NYT) — In terminating restrictions on grain shipments to the Soviet Union, President Reagan also ended a ban on U.S. sales of superphosphate acid that the Russians had counted on to increase fertilizer production.

The action, which will mean \$500 million a year in additional U.S. shipments of the fertilizer material, was lauded by the Occidental Petroleum Co., which had negotiated a 20-year phosphates-for-ammonia deal with Moscow in 1972.

The total volume of the two-way trade, which began under the contract in the late 1970s, was projected at \$20 billion over the 20 years.

INSIDE China Appeal Fearful of alarming donor nations, antagonizing other Third World disaster victims, and harming domestic political stability, Chinese leaders reportedly decided late last fall to deliberately understate the dimensions of the nation's drought and flood calamities in making their first appeal for international relief aid in more than 30 years. Page 2.

Reagan Support As he approaches his 100th day in office, President Reagan appears to have overwhelming public support for his proposed cuts in taxes and in spending for social programs despite a belief by large segments of the population that both proposals are unfair. But there are signs of dissatisfaction with his handling of foreign policy. Page 3.

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Belfast Preparing for Trouble As Hunger Striker Nears Death

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press
BELFAST — Families in this city's battle-scarred Roman Catholic districts have begun stockpiling food, medicine and other essentials as Bobby Sands, after 57 days on a hunger strike, moves closer to death.

The Irish Republican Army, the outlawed organization to which Mr. Sands belongs, has circulated leaflets throughout the turbulent Falls Road, Ardoyne, Ballymurphy and other Catholic strongholds urging people to prepare for trouble if he dies.

In the Protestant strongholds of East Belfast and the Shankill, which neighbors the Falls Road, militant groups such as the Ulster Defense Association say they will defend their areas from any IRA attack.

Mr. Sands began his hunger strike March 1, demanding political-prisoner status for all jailed guerrillas. The British have refused that demand.

Shots Are Fired On Paris Store

PARIS — Shots were fired early Sunday in central Paris, apparently in retaliation for the desecration during the weekend of 80 Jewish tombs at a cemetery south of the capital.

Two bullets hit the facade of a rightist bookstore on the Left Bank, causing no injuries and little damage. An anonymous caller told news agencies the shooting was in protest of the incident at the Bagneux graveyard where intruders daubed tombs with swastikas and anti-Israeli slogans.

The caller also said that bombs would be planted in "neo-Nazi premises" but gave no details. Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac ordered a police inquiry into the desecration.

Protestant paramilitary organizations, with their own history of internal feuding, are united by fears that Catholic rioting generated by Mr. Sands' fast will spill over into their districts.

Death Squads Ready
Andy Tyrre, self-styled supreme commander of the UDA, said on Sunday that Protestants were preparing only for defense. But well-placed Protestant sources asserted that death squads, who have killed six republican activists in recent months, were ready to "wipe out the agitators."

The Falls Road, heartland of IRA militancy, has long been a central-battleground. The district's grimy walls are covered with anti-British graffiti and slogans supporting Mr. Sands and those guerrillas who started hunger strikes after he did.

Police patrols weave in and out of the mean streets in grey armor-plated Land Rovers. Sharpshooters sit with carbines at the ready, their eyes constantly sweeping rooftops and windows for snipers. As they pass, young Catholics hurl bricks and paint at them.

The IRA, relatively quiet during the hunger strike, has pledged to unleash a new terror campaign if a hunger striker dies. In an open display of force last week, 30 masked IRA guerrillas in combat uniforms marched through the village of Carrickmore, southwest of Belfast, carrying the green, white and orange tricolor of the Catholic Irish republic they seek.

Not Many Optimists Left
Angry Protestants saw the display as a direct challenge to which security forces failed to react. There are few optimists left on either side.

Sammy Duddy, chief spokesman of the Ulster Defense Association, said: "We are expecting trouble, a civil war situation. The republicans are gathering strength

and we have already had several attempts by them to provoke confrontation with Protestants. If Sands dies, there will be blood and guns all over the place. The guns will come out, but we are ready for them."

Catholic sources reported that militants in Divis Flats, an fortress-like apartment complex of the Irish Republican Army off the Falls Road, are stockpiling hundreds of gasoline bombs. The sources also said that IRA recruitment was at its highest level since the early 1970s.

British military intelligence estimates the organization has about 400 armed and trained guerrillas, supported by several thousand dedicated sympathizers ready to take to the streets.

Mr. Duddy said Protestants could mobilize "upwards of 50,000 men prepared to use guns." Security chiefs estimate the figure at nearer 10,000.

Most of Ulster's 500,000 Catholics and one million Protestants oppose violence, but few are brave enough to say so publicly. "What can you do?" said Jimmy Sullivan, a 40-year-old unemployed Catholic who lives in Falls Road. "I've known fellows that spoke their mind about the Provos" — the extreme militant wing of the IRA — "and they all ended up knecapped or beaten to pulp. All we can do is pray, but I fear the worst."



Bobby Sands' mother, Rosaleen, leaving prison after a visit.

Giscard, Mitterrand Win First Round of French Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

The second round. Despite his disagreements with the neo-Gaullists, he has governed with them for seven years already. And most of Mr. Chirac's followers are expected to swallow their distaste for the outgoing president rather than see a leftist government come to power.

Bernard Pons, the secretary-general of the neo-Gaullist party, declined to commit Mr. Chirac's followers to the president on Sunday

night. But the two weeks between election rounds are usually marked by intensive political bargaining, and at this point Mr. Pons wanted above all to laud Mr. Chirac's performance, which he said "showed that we represent the future."

Mr. Chirac said Sunday evening that he would announce on Monday his "personal position" on whom he would support in the second round.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is also

counting on a traditional tendency of the French to vote slightly more conservatively in the second round after venting their irritation against center-right incumbents during the first election round.

About 36.6 million people were eligible to cast ballots in this year's presidential race — 5 million more than in 1974 — because the voting age was lowered from 21 to 18 during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's term.

This youth vote has been one of

Peking Reportedly Understates Disasters in Asking Outside A

By James P. Sterba
New York Times Service

PEKING — Fearful of alarming donor nations, antagonizing other Third World disaster victims and harming domestic political stability, Chinese leaders reportedly decided last autumn to understate the nation's drought and flood calamities in making their first appeal for international relief aid in more than 30 years.

According to Chinese officials, Western diplomats and relief workers here, the Peking leadership decided after debate to limit its aid appeal to hard-hit provinces containing 21 million seriously affected drought and flood victims because the dimensions of the overall problems were too big.

International relief officials and some Western diplomats estimate that more than 130 million people are facing varying degrees of food shortages in at least nine provinces. But they are quick to stress that people are not starving and that the Chinese government's own relief effort is well under way and seems to be fairly well organized.

"While we are talking about enormous areas and enormous numbers of affected people, China's problems should in no way be compared to the death and starvation among refugees in Africa," said a relief worker with experience in both places. "There is malnutrition, and some of it is serious

and getting more serious. There are diseases growing out of it. But there is food to guarantee survival, and the Chinese are handling the bulk of the problems themselves with varying degrees of effectiveness."

Perhaps to underscore the contrast with Africa, China pledged \$1 million to the African refugee relief effort at a Geneva conference earlier this month. The pledge was made despite a UN survey team estimate in March that China would need \$700 million in food and other aid for disaster victims in Hebei and Hubei provinces alone.

Hubei province in central China was the most seriously hit by torrential rains and subsequent flooding of the Yangtze River last summer. In Hubei and Anhui provinces, rural but heavily populated areas, the size of Belgium and the Netherlands combined, were inundated.

Relief officials said that the drought in Hebei province, which encircles Peking, was more worrisome because no end is in sight.

Emergency rations of coarse grains, mainly ground corn, are being distributed, along with some dried cabbage and radishes. These provide between 1,200 and 1,500 calories per day per person — several hundred short of minimum daily requirements for sustenance and child growth.

Before quietly approaching the UN last November, Chinese officials carefully weighed both the international and domestic political consequences of seeking foreign relief aid. Their decision to go ahead involved reversing to some extent a policy of self-reliance that has been a source of propaganda and pride since 1949.

When the UN disaster relief coordinator announced on March 12 that his organization would open an international appeal on behalf of China, he noted Peking's declaration that self-reliance continues to be a "basic principle."

At a news conference on March 31, Du Rui, rice minister of the State Agricultural Commission, noted that "China has always undertaken our obligations" financially to international organizations like the UN. But in the past, he said, China "waived its right to benefit." He said China viewed its

participation as a "two-way and 'strictly as a question of mutual help."

Perhaps for domestic leadership sought to an appeal and restricted the UN to Hebei and Hubei provinces. They have also kept the people largely in the dark about the widespread dimensions of the disaster. The official press reported last summer's flooding "finishes" to report a "drought" in the north. But not reported the severity problems or any estimates many people are affected.

Grain Shortfall
Mr. Du noted a shortfall of 10 million metric tons in last year's grain harvest — down from 350 million metric tons in the record year. He estimated crop at 332.5 million tons.

One of the reasons workers believe the government limited their ins to two provinces is that officials are loath to allow others to document the effect admittedly disastrous consequences of China's agricultural over the past quarter-century.

At a Communist Party conference in April, 1977, Chairman Li Xiangnan reportedly to have said about 100 million people did not have enough to eat was before the current and last year's floods.

Foreign pledges of aid have been trickling in. UN shipments of vitamins, rice and are being distributed supplement emergency rations. The European Economic Community pledged \$6.2 million of powdered milk, processed oil along with other supplies.

Nicaragua to Receive Cuban, Libyan Aid

United Press International

MANAGUA — Nicaragua signed an agreement with Cuba for a \$100-million loan announced that it will receive million technical aid packages.

In another development, the Defense Ministry said two Honduran soldiers had recently had confessed being spies.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Thatcher Criticizes Russia as Gulf Tour

DOHA, Qatar — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain described as Soviet subversion and imperialism.

Speaking at a news conference Saturday before leaving Qatar for London, she said: "The Soviets have the most powerful armed forces in the world, and that's why I regard them as a threat. They use subversion; they use proxies like Cuba. They are the new imperialists."

She also reiterated her support for the U.S.-sponsored idea of a Deployment Force to be used if a Gulf crisis threatened oil supplies to the West.

3d Leak Revealed at Nuclear Plant in Japan

TOKYO — The Japan Atomic Power Co., under fire for a report two radioactive spills this year at its Tsuruga nuclear power plant, has revealed that it did not report an earlier leak last December. The 357,000-kilowatt plant, about 225 miles (360 kilometers) from Tokyo, has been shut for investigation of a minor leak in January. Major spill of 16 tons of radioactive waste water from a sludge tank on March 8.

On Saturday, in a statement carried by the Kyodo news service, the company disclosed that last December, "waste water with a very low level of radioactivity leaked out of a storage tank, separate from now in question." The amount of water and the level of radioactivity were not revealed. The tank was found to have had three hot workers were exposed to a very high level of radioactivity who repaired the tank, Kyodo said. No other details were disclosed.

Russia Reportedly Has Mideast Peace Plan

CAIRO — Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klauw said that the Soviet Union had launched a peace initiative in the Middle East.

Mr. Van Der Klauw, president of the European Economic Community Council of Ministers, said that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat had accepted the Soviet initiative based on holding an international conference to resolve the Middle East situation.

"I told Mr. Arafat holding an international conference must be the end of the peace process, not at the beginning. We must first establish the principles on which peace could be built," the minister said. He made the remarks after a meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to discuss the role of Europe in the region.

Schmidt Says He Hopes for East-West Talks

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt signaled renewed interest in reviving the dialogue between East and West Germany months of cool relations.

Mr. Schmidt said in an interview that, where possible, West Germany wanted to develop further the results of East-West treaties that brought benefits to Berliners. "We are prepared for negotiations on preconditions and expect the same from the other side," he told the Berlin newspaper Zeitung am Sonntag.

The chancellor said he welcomed the fact that East German Communist leader Erich Honecker had said at this month's party congress in East Berlin that he, too, thought that talks could produce positive results.

Pro-Ankara March Disrupted in West Berlin

BERLIN — Police armed with clubs broke up crowds of demonstrators who pelted each other with rocks Sunday in West Berlin.

One person was hospitalized with a gunshot wound and four others were injured. A Turkish man and two Turkish women — were arrested in the clashes, police said. Opponents of the military government, harassing the marchers, and police had to intervene on several occasions. According to police estimates, about 6,000 people participated in the march to the Turkish Consulate to show support for Turkey's government, which took power in a coup last September.

Quake Damages Homes in Southern California

WESTMORELAND, Calif. — An earthquake with a magnitude on the Richter scale shook this town in the Imperial Valley of Southern California before dawn Sunday, causing damage to some home buildings, but no injuries.

Mayor Ron Rodriguez declared the community of about 1,500 people a disaster area and said he would seek state aid. He said the rolling dumped some residents out of bed and knocked out the city's supply by breaking pipes in the filtration system.

The epicenter of the quake, one of a swarm that has struck the Imperial Valley in the last several days, was 5 miles north of Westmoreland, just south of the Salton Sea. A spokesman for Caltech in Pasadena, more than 20 tremors had been measured in the swarm over the days.

Reagan Nominee Withdraws Amid Racism Charges

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warren Richardson, whose nomination as assistant secretary of health and human services had been challenged because of allegations of anti-Semitism, has asked that the nomination be rescinded.

Mr. Richardson, denying again that his four years as general counsel of the Liberty Lobby had made him unsuited for the post, sent a letter to the health and human services secretary, Richard S. Schweiker, declaring that "political realism" was forcing him to withdraw his name from consideration.

Mr. Schweiker, in a letter to Mr. Richardson made public late Friday night, said that he accepted Mr. Richardson's withdrawal "with regret" and declared that, "after careful review," there was "no convincing evidence" that Mr. Richardson had ever been anti-Jewish or racist.

Mr. Richardson, in a memorandum to a Schweiker aide, David A. Newhall, following his nomination, said that he realized soon after joining Liberty Lobby that it was "anti-Jewish and racist" but that he did not quit immediately because he needed the job.

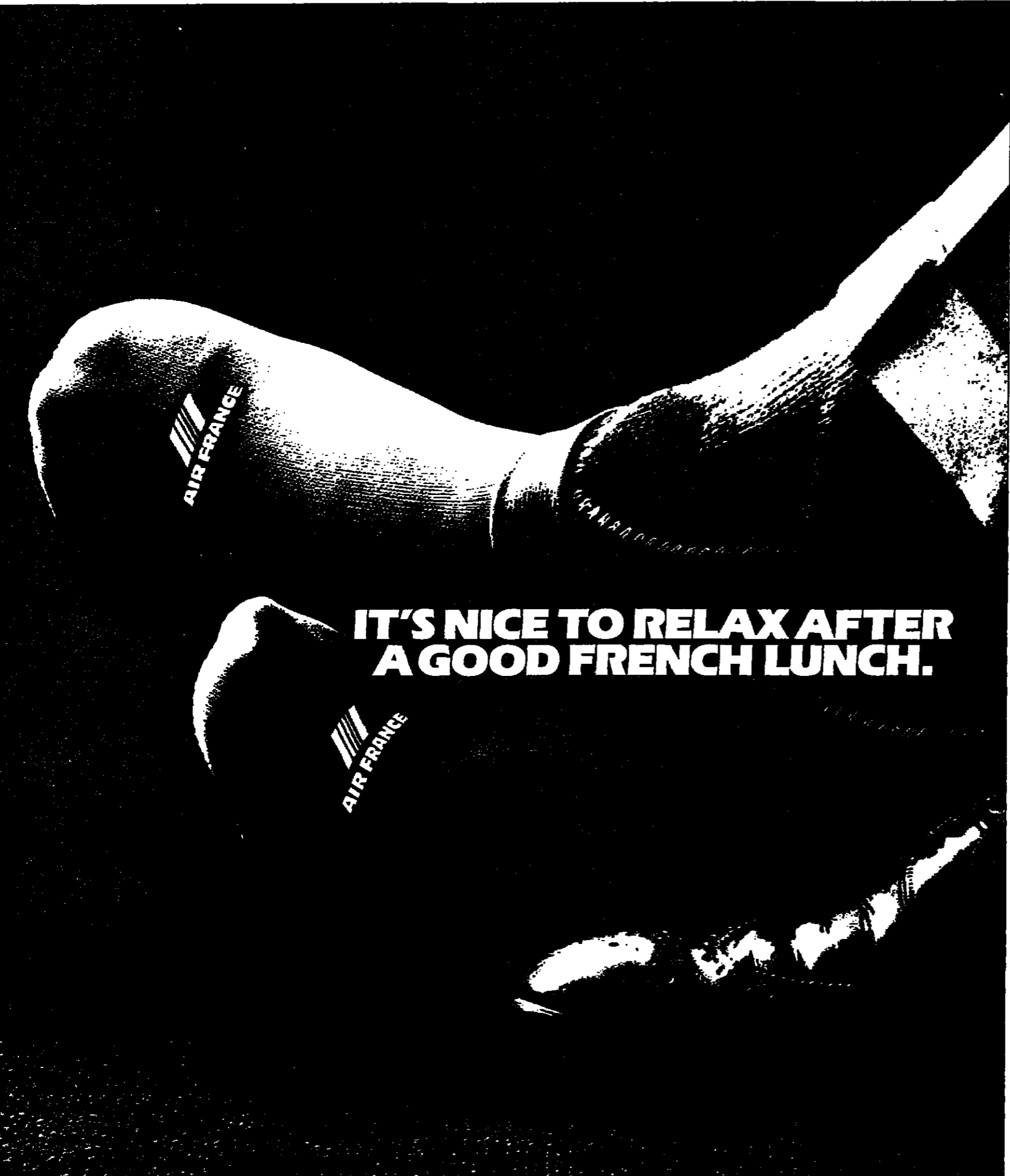
Schmidt Denies Any Plans to Sell Tanks to Saudis

The Associated Press

BONN — West Germany has no current plans to sell Leopard-2 tanks to Saudi Arabia, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Sunday before leaving on a visit to the Middle East kingdom.

The proposed sale of about 300 of the newly developed battle tanks and other combat vehicles has been strongly opposed by Israeli leaders and some West German lawmakers. Proponents of the deal note that Saudi Arabia is one of West Germany's major oil suppliers.

Asked in a television interview whether the sale would be realized, Mr. Schmidt said: "That is presently not our intention. How it develops in the course of years or decades, I won't predict."



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Afghan Helicopter Crew Defects To Pakistan, Requests Asylum

The Associated Press
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Afghan Army helicopter crew with a three-man crew landed Sunday at Quetta, capital of Pakistan's Baluchistan province, and the three requested asylum, an official spokesman said.

The three apparently were all Afghan Army officers, although they had not yet been officially identified. They arrived in a Soviet-built transport helicopter.

Informal sources in Quetta, reached by telephone, said the crew was taken into custody immediately after the copter touched down.

The defection followed a border crossing eight days ago by an Afghan Army noncommissioned officer who drove a Soviet-made T-54 tank to the Pakistani border town of Chaman, also in Baluchistan.

The Afghan soldier, Mohammed Nader, remained in Pakistani Army custody and was being interrogated, a government spokesman said. Pakistani authorities are consider-

ing a request by the Kabul regime for the tank's return, he added.

Meanwhile, an insurgent leader reported that Soviet forces backed by Afghan troops and militiamen had launched a new attack against entrenched resistance fighters in Kandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city.

"There is fighting inside the walls of the old city throughout the new quarter and neighboring areas — street by street," Habibullah Karzai, 44, vice president of the United National Islamic Front, said Saturday.

A report reaching Quetta, southeast of Kandahar, said the Soviet attack began last Wednesday after a week's full and indicated clashes continued at least through early Saturday.

Soviet push was not immediately available. Western journalists generally are barred from Afghanistan.

The reported strike followed one mounted by Soviet troops supported by Afghan government forces 10 days ago in which the Russians arrested 900 adult men and then withdrew to a base near Kandahar airport.

Mr. Karzai, a native of Kandahar, said he expected the Soviet force in the latest drive to pull back after hitting suspected insurgent strongholds.

"This tactic of hitting and running shows the Soviets don't have enough strength to hold Kandahar right now," he said in Islamabad.

He denied reports that the city previously had fallen to the Moslem resistance fighters, the mujaheddin. "People began saying that Kandahar is in the hands of the Soviets left the mujaheddin walked openly in the daytime with their Kalashnikovs [AK-47 rifles]," he said.

But Mr. Karzai quoted his group's reports as saying that the Afghan regime had been able to maintain control of key installations in the provincial capital, although movement was restricted.

Earlier Assault

There was no word on casualties, said Mr. Karzai, whose group is an alliance of Pashto and Pathan tribes of southeastern Afghanistan. Independent verification of the

Military Premier Named In Mauritanian Shake-Up

The Associated Press
NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania — Mauritania apparently has ended its experiment with civilian government in a shake-up that replaced Premier Sidi Ahmed Ould Bnejara with a career soldier and created a 14-member Cabinet that includes five military men.

The change late Saturday followed a visit earlier last week by Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya. The announcement of the new Cabinet was made after a two-day meeting of the Military Committee of National Salvation, the ruling body in Mauritania, headed by Lt. Col. Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidalla.

The shake-up was made six weeks after an attempted coup led by two lieutenant colonels who had been living in exile in Morocco. The two colonels were captured and executed along with two other leaders.

Replacing Mr. Bnejara is Lt. Col. Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, who also will hold the defense portfolio. Col. Haidalla will continue to exercise executive authority.

"End to Mandate"

Col. Qadhafi said at the end of his two-day visit last week that he had discussed a possible merger of Mauritania with the disputed Western Sahara region and eventually with Libya itself.

The government said in its statement Saturday: "The Military Committee of National Salvation has put an end to the civilian mandate in order to lead the country toward democracy itself." The military committee in December appointed several civilians to high government posts, including the premier.

The statement said the change was made to avoid "the peril of destabilization and plans of hegemonist forces. The tension has been increasing in the [northern] region because of the evolution of the conflict in the [Western] Sahara, from which Mauritania has completely withdrawn."

Mauritania in 1979 relinquished the Saharan territory it had annexed after the 1975 withdrawal of Spain and reached a peace agreement with the Polisario Front guerrillas, who continue to fight Morocco for control of the portion of the Western Sahara annexed by that country.

Mauritania has accused Morocco of supporting the March 16 coup attempt, but Morocco has denied any involvement.

The government statement denounced "Moroccan expansionism, which has taken a new road by the March 16 aggression," and "the neocolonial appetites on the African continent, notably in the Northwest African region."

Moscow Reassures Karmal

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union assured Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, of continued military support Sunday in a telegram of congratulations on the anniversary of the 1978 Marxist coup in Afghanistan.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev said the people and government of Afghanistan could "count on the Soviet people's solidarity and internationalist assistance in the defense of the gains of the April revolution."

2,000 French Experts Return to Iraq Posts

PARIS — About 2,000 French technicians have returned to Iraq after being evacuated at the start of the Iran-Iraq war last September, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

Before the war, there were an estimated 4,600 French in Iraq, including dependents. Many of the technicians worked at the state nuclear center on the outskirts of Baghdad. All but about a dozen volunteers were pulled out when two Phantom jets with Iranian markings bombed the facility last Sept. 30.



The Corpus Christi, the newest U.S. nuclear submarine, hits the water during launching ceremonies in Groton, Conn.

U.S. Atomic Sub Is Launched Amid Protests Over Its Name

GROTON, Conn. — The newest U.S. attack submarine has been launched here as more than 1,000 demonstrators protested the use of nuclear power and the name of the vessel, the Corpus Christi.

Police arrested 21 demonstrators and a woman who had allegedly phoned in a bomb threat. Six of the demonstrators were arrested as they poured what police described as animal blood over a wooden cross.

The naming of the vessel with the Latin phrase for the body of Christ was defended at the launching by the secretary of the Navy, John F. Lehman Jr. He said that after being "educated in the teachings of the church, I am particularly aware that military force in the church is looked on and held to be an instrument of peace."

The submarine's name was suggested by Sen. John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, in honor of the Gulf port city of Corpus Christi, Texas.

The bishop of the Corpus Christi Roman Catholic diocese, Thomas Drury, had expressed his opposition to the name, as had Bishop Daniel P. Reilly of Norwich, Conn., and Archbishop John F. Whalen of Hartford, Conn.

After it is commissioned in several months, the Corpus Christi, which cost more than \$600 million, will be the Navy's 77th nuclear attack submarine.

Waldheim Vow Reported On Cambodia Conference

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has privately promised Southeast Asian nations that he will call a long-delayed conference aimed at bringing peace to Cambodia, UN officials have disclosed.

Mr. Waldheim is under heavy pressure from Thailand and Singapore to proceed, however, and the General Assembly has given him little choice. Last October, by a 97-23 vote with 22 abstentions, the assembly called for the convening of a Cambodia conference "early in 1981." It said that all conflicting and interested parties should be invited, that all "foreign troops" should be removed from Cambodia, and that free elections should be held under UN supervision.

Mr. Waldheim would have to invite representatives of the forces of former Premier Pol Pot, who were driven from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops and are waging a guerrilla war in northwest Cambodia. He would also have to invite China, which has clashed with Vietnam in the region. ASEAN wants the United States, Britain and France to attend as well.

Hanoi has said that it would not take part in any UN conference because the world body has demanded that Vietnamese troops pull out of Cambodia. Vietnam strenuously opposes anything that would strengthen the legitimacy of the Pol Pot group, which still holds Cambodia's UN seat.

Nor does Vietnam want any settlement with China. Instead, Hanoi has proposed that it simply meet with the ASEAN members to make peace.

Some diplomats from the ASEAN nations insist that there are grounds for believing that Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Cambodia would attend a UN conference. They note that the Laotian foreign minister, Phoum Sipaseut, is negotiating with Indonesia to tour the ASEAN nations.

Accord on Regional Talks
BANGKOK (Reuters) — Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia have agreed to talks with non-Communist nations in Southeast Asia and have appointed ASEAN to act on their behalf. The Vietnamese news agency reported. The talks are expected to focus on Vietnam's involvement in Cambodia.

The news agency quoted a communique issued after a meeting of Laotian, Vietnamese and Cambodian representatives in Vientiane, Laos, on Friday.

ASEAN said earlier this month that it had no objection to regional consultations but that these should not be a substitute for a UN conference.

Helms Tells Why He Blocked State Department Appointment

By Bill Peterson
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jesse Helms, the Senate's self-appointed conservative watchdog, said he has held up a number of top State Department appointments because he had doubts that the nominees shared President Reagan's views on foreign and economic policy.

In an unusual letter outlining reasons for his actions of the last several months, Sen. Helms, a North Carolina Republican, said Saturday that he felt it necessary to alert Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and the Reagan White House of concerns that conservatives had about the nominees.

"My only desire is to do whatever I can to try to assure that the policy-makers nominated in the name of the president actually reflect, to the fullest extent possible, the president's views," Sen. Helms wrote.

As a result of his tactics, several key officials charged with formulating foreign policy remain in a bureaucratic twilight zone almost 100 days after Mr. Reagan's inauguration. These include assistant secretaries of state for three of the State Department's most important regional bureaus — Latin America, Africa and East Asia.

Rationale Outlined

Sen. Helms outlined the rationale for his actions in a 10-page, single-spaced letter to Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois, the Republican chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Helms is the third-ranking Republican on the committee.

In the letter, the North Carolina senator said administration delays in forwarding nominees' names to the Senate was the real cause for the length of the confirmation process.

Senators, he noted, are mandated by the Constitution "to offer such advice as each senator deems proper and later to give or withhold consent."

Sen. Helms raised questions about eight State Department nominees, but said his concerns about four have been eased. One of the four, Peter McPhearson, was confirmed as administrator of the Agency for International Development after Sen. Helms questioned his views on abortion. The other nominees have been working at their jobs without confirmation.

Sen. Helms directed his harshest criticism against Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state

designate for African affairs, who recently toured Africa.

"Mr. Crocker's performance in Africa, by accounts that I have received, bordered on being dismal," the senator wrote. "He was an embarrassment to the U.S. in both Mozambique and South Africa. Heads of state refused to see him. Instead of building new friendships for the U.S., he appears to have succeeded in antagonizing the left while alienating old allies."

Sen. Helms said he had placed a hold on the nomination of John Holdridge, a career diplomat, as assistant secretary of state for East Asia because he "has encouraged a tilt toward the People's Republic of China which in no way is in tune with the tone, spirit or detail of President Reagan's commitments."

Sen. Helms expressed doubts about Myer Rashi, undersecretary of state for affairs. But the senator wrote with a number of other officials he had previously questioned offered only mild criticism of Rashi. Sen. Helms said he had nominated last week an assistant secretary of state for American affairs.

The other nominees discussed in the letter were Lawrence J. Burger, assistant secretary designate for Europe; Roland M. Hays, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs; and Eugene V. Roslow, designated to head the Control and Disarmament

Atlanta Police Say Clair On Killer Was Groundless

By Reginald Stuart
 New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The police who are investigating the disappearance and murders of young blacks in Atlanta say that information supplied by the black activist Roy Innis has proved to have no substance. Mr. Innis had said his information might lead to the solution of at least six of the murders.

Public Safety Commissioner Lee Patrick Brown said Friday that a man whom Mr. Innis had identified as a possible link to the crimes was also questioned by the police, and "he is not considered a suspect at this time."

The FBI, which helped to check the information supplied by Mr. Innis, said it fully supported Mr. Brown's statement.

Mr. Innis, national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, asserted nevertheless that he had "full confidence" in his findings. He said his own investigation would produce new information within a few days.

Mayor Reported Angry

His insistence that he was right was said to have antagonized Mayor Maynard Jackson. Officials close to the mayor said he was considering "inviting" the black leader to leave the city.

Commissioner Brown said: "We do not question Mr. Innis' or his witnesses' sincerity, but as has been the case in a number of in-

stances, what was believed to be that way after our investigation. We appreciate the many people who have beliefs about the case, but theories are best handled enforcement without prejudice."

Mr. Innis, speaking to a news conference last Wednesday on the Atlanta City Hall, said that members of his organization had been conducting a quiet investigation since January into the

Link to "Break the Chain" was said to have been thought that a former boy now living in Atlanta, was the killers or knew who the

"We have identified the will break the case," Mr. Innis said.

The FBI and the Atlanta police task force on the Murders of Children took information that Mr. Innis had shared and questioned the woman and the man

In the last 21 months in 26 young black persons, two of them males, have been murdered. The police suspect many of the murders in Atlanta have been committed by the same

Troops Called Out in British Blizzard

The Associated Press

LONDON — British troops were called out Sunday to rescue snow-trapped motorists and to restore downed power lines as a spring blizzard swept across the Midlands, Wales and southwest England.

The storm, called the worst April blizzard of the century, hit Scotland and northern England on Friday and Saturday, leaving drifts up to 8 feet deep. Snow fell through most of Sunday on counties stretching in an arc from Lincolnshire, through the Midlands and Wales, to Devonshire.

"The weather has gone bananas," said a police spokesman in the Midlands industrial city of Birmingham, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of London.

An Army helicopter made seven flights in driving snow to rescue children and old people from about 300 cars trapped in 5-foot snowdrifts on the edge of Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

Other motorists waded more than a mile through drifts to the nearest roadside cafe, only to find it without power or electricity.

"We made tea for them by boiling water over an open fire," said Ken Crouch, 32, a cafe owner.

End Is Forecast

Weathermen predicted the blizzard would end Sunday night, but said cold weather, sleet and rain would move to London and the southeast.

Two brothers, 21 and 12, were missing and feared drowned after a gas cylinder exploded aboard their yacht in heavy seas off the north Devonshire coast, police said.

The brothers and a 16-year-old

Civil Workers Plan Strikes at 16 U.K. Airports

The Associated Press

LONDON — Striking civil servants seeking higher pay will begin a five-week disruption campaign by striking 16 airports in Britain at peak hours Monday, union leaders said.

A Civil Aviation Authority spokesman said there were no plans to suspend operations in advance of the strike, expected to cause massive delays at major airports throughout the country. More than 7,500 passengers arrive from the United States alone each day.

"We shall make every effort to provide whatever service we can, subject to the resources available and the needs of safety," a spokesman said.

Announcing the strike plans on Saturday, union leader Bill Wright said, "We must now apply the screws. We have decided there must be an escalation of the dispute." The strikers are seeking a 15-percent pay increase but the government refuses to offer more than 7 percent.

girl took the yacht out to sea, fearing it would be battered against its dock by driving winds. The girl was rescued by helicopter.

The blizzard was caused by cold air that "spent all winter cooling down in the Arctic and is now coming to us," a Meteorological Office spokesman said. "It joined with moist air caused by depression from the west, and that moisture was then dumped on Britain as snow."

Power Lines

Troops using Land-Rovers were summoned to restore damaged power lines or to drag fallen cables off motorways. Thousands of homes in the Midlands and Wales were without electricity.

Police sent cars and trucks to escort travelers or to pull motorists out of snowdrifts. Officials appealed to drivers to stay home.

In Gloucestershire early Sunday afternoon, only one road was open. Parts of Britain's main motorway, the M1, were impassable, and a snowplow got stuck at an M1 junction in the Midlands.

Rescue teams, driven in snow and 50-mph winds, rarely abandoned a search for five teen-age boys missing Saturday on Dartmoor in shire. The boys, Air Corps cadets, had set out on a 3-square-mile moor with only sufficient food for days.

"We feel concern," said spokesman. "Visibility is 5 yards, and conditions tremely dangerous."

Airports at Birmingham and East Midlands were closed most train service from was canceled.

Mountain rescue teams farmers dig hundreds of from snowdrifts in Wales Valley and took animal fee mote hilltop farms.

"This weather in the lambing time could be a for farmers," said David director of the area's parks. "Even rescued ewes their lambs through Lamb born in the snow wibly die."

U.S. Doctor Alters Focus Of Senate Abortion Debate

By Bill Peterson
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A prominent geneticist has shifted the debate over a controversial anti-abortion bill by claiming the measure would end prenatal diagnosis of deformed fetuses and outlaw some birth control pills and intrauterine devices.

Asserting that the bill is "fundamentally counter to the best interest of the people," Dr. Leon E. Rosenberg, chairman of the human genetics department at the Yale University School of Medicine, sharply criticized seven other witnesses, saying they were allowing religious fears and personal biases to cloud their professional judgments.

All seven expressed support for the bill's central thesis: that "scientific evidence indicates a significant likelihood that actual human life exists from conception." The bill would allow states to outlaw abortion.

"I believe that the notion embodied in the phrase 'actual human life' is not a scientific one, but rather a religious, metaphysical one," Dr. Rosenberg said Friday during the second day of hearings on the measure.

Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, he said the bill would prohibit the use of such commonly used contraceptives as IUDs, or intrauterine devices, "because they ... act against the fertilized ovum which has, by legal decree, been made a person."

It would also stop the use of amniocentesis, Dr. Rosenberg said. Amniocentesis is a prenatal test used primarily on older women to look for fetal deformities and genetic disorders.

Dr. Rosenberg was great loud applause when he testified, and Sen. John E. North Carolina Republican chaired the hearings, "You have a valid point. East, who has been accused of deforming a one-sided inquiry into the scientific facts, continues to intend to conduct long, exhaustive hearings on it through summer."

Opposing Viewpoint
 Sen. East, one of the most spoken new conservative in Congress, had originally to hold just two sets of hearings on the bill.

Dr. Rosenberg's testimony disputed by Dr. Alfred M. Bongiovanni, professor of perinatology and obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. James Williams, a Chicago physician.

"I have learned since my medical education that human beings at the time of concept said Dr. Bongiovanni, a Catholic and longtime opponent of legalizing abortion. Five prominent physicians offered similar testimony in the first day of the Thursday, when six women arrested for causing a miscarriage. Dr. Williams, who testified that he would begin to testify. The Yale professor said: "At the point of viability, point the human being can be its own outside the uterus. Bongiovanni replied that the definition of viability is every three or four years."

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APR 27 1981

Appointing Angolan Official Ties to Cuban Withdrawal to Namibian Freedom

of President Reagan's commitment to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Sen. Henry Hyde, a leading Republican voice on the issue, said he had received information that the administration was planning to appoint a high-ranking official to oversee the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Hyde said that the appointment would be a significant step toward achieving Namibian freedom.

Mr. Savimbi, but she did not rule out future aid. Speaking in Washington on Friday, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. also said that the legislative repeal would not necessarily guarantee U.S. aid to Mr. Savimbi.

Such comments have convinced some African and Western diplomats that the Reagan administration is holding out at least a threat that it intends to try to drive the Cubans out of Angola through confrontation if the Angolans do not turn away from the Cubans and the Soviet Union and turn to the United States for support. Mr. Haig indicated that the administration would not recognize the Lusanda government as long as it continued to permit the Cuban presence, which Mr. Haig called "a violation of international order."

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Ronald Biggs is reunited with his son, Michael, on arrival in Rio de Janeiro.

Biggs, Freed, Relaxes on Brazil Beach

RIO DE JANEIRO — Ronald Biggs, the freed "great train robber," spent his first full day back in Rio de Janeiro sunning himself on Copacabana Beach and relaxing with his son. Mr. Biggs returned to his Brazilian haven Friday after a month in jail in Barbados, where a court ruled last week that he could not be extradited to Britain to complete the 30-year sentence he received for his part in the \$7.2-million Great Train Robbery in 1963.

Mr. Biggs is to meet with federal police on Monday to discuss his kidnapping. He will also discuss gaining permanent custody of his son. The fugitive British train robber was greeted warmly on his return. Under the headline "Happy Ending," the Rio daily O Globo wrote, "A thief is free — and justice has been done."

Mr. Biggs was freed Thursday by the Barbados Supreme Court, which denied Britain's extradition request. In his press conference Friday, he said he had cooperated with his kidnapers because they had threatened to harm his son. He also said he was responsible for sabotaging the yacht because he doubted the assurances of his kidnapers that he would be released unharmed after participating in exclusive press interviews and a film.

The yacht broke down off the coast of Barbados, and authorities of that country imprisoned Mr. Biggs but released his alleged kidnapers.

Changing Times Brings Uncertain Era For Fleet Street Management, Unions

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service LONDON — The Times is changing. News reporting is more aggressive; presentation is much more lively. Familiar names and flowery writing are disappearing from the scene, entire departments of business managers are being replaced. New printing technology is being introduced, and cost-cutting moves are being made.

Mr. Murdoch is better known here for the nude pinups and racy style of Britain's most popular and profitable papers — the tabloid Sun (3.8 million circulation daily) and News of the World (4.4 million each Sunday) — and in the United States for his remarking of the New York Post with a similarly sensationalist style to increase its circulation from 500,000 to 750,000.

Mr. Murdoch has moved into a seventh-floor office in the Times building in London to personally direct the effort to make his newest acquisition profitable after years of heavy losses and to prove, in the words of one Times executive, "that he can publish a quality newspaper."

The takeover of The Times and the disputed purchase of Britain's oldest and best-known Sunday newspaper, The Observer, by another, unorthodox, businessman aroused considerable controversy. The influence of The Times (just over 300,000 circulation), The Sunday Times (about 1.4 million) and The Observer (about 1 million) far exceeds their readership, and the British establishment believes their independent editorial control as well as financial survival is vital.

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Police Say Country Was Growing

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Hess Turns 87; Still in Hospital

BERLIN — Former Hitler deputy Rudolf Hess, a prisoner of his former World War II enemies for nearly 40 years, turned 87 Sunday in a British military hospital. Hess was hospitalized for examinations on April 6. Doctors diagnosed pneumonia, and he was later said to be recovering from the ailment. Human rights groups and allied leaders have appealed for his release in recent years, but the Soviet Union has vetoed all efforts to free him.

Police said eight men dressed in black shirts, black pants and black leather jackets observed five minutes of silence and laid a wreath outside Spandau prison, where Hess has been serving a life sentence imposed by the Nuremberg War Crimes tribunal. The men were not identified.

Zoltan Zelk Dies; Hungarian Poet Jailed in Revolt

BUDAPEST — Zoltan Zelk, 74, a leading Hungarian poet who was prominent in the intellectual ferment that preceded Hungary's 1956 anti-Stalinist uprising, died Thursday, the official news agency MTI has reported. Mr. Zelk, who twice won Hungary's highest cultural award, the Kossuth Prize, was in a group of rebellious Communist writers whose protests against political repression in the mid-1950s led to a general revolt in October, 1956. Soviet tanks crushed the uprising, and Mr. Zelk spent a year in prison for his part in it. As the political situation eased, he resumed writing.

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Dr. Alters For Abortion

Dr. Alters is a prominent figure in the abortion debate. He has been vocal in his support of the right to choose. He believes that women should have control over their own bodies and that the government should not interfere in their personal decisions.

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Reagan's 100 Days

Ronald Reagan's first 100 days have not been, as he once hoped, like Franklin Roosevelt's. Even before an assassin stole 30 of them, the new president came to understand that he could not electrify the country with one legislative surge. Like FDR, Mr. Reagan aims to restore U.S. strength and confidence. But he faces a different economic crisis, confronts a different Congress and brings a different concept of revival. Unlike any recent president, he thinks federal power should not be wielded to shape the United States' economy or society. So by recent standards of presidential leadership, he has not done much — even as, by his lights, he has accomplished a great deal.

Slow to organize his team and surprisingly chaotic in asserting a foreign policy, Mr. Reagan has nonetheless imposed his priorities on U.S. politics. He has persuaded politicians that he commands the public's support. And he has forced them to keep their minds on the nation's economic problems. Thus even liberals are dancing to Mr. Reagan's tune, struggling to find coherence and promise in his still mystifying combination of economic mirrors: large cuts in the rate of federal spending, deceleration in federal taxation and huge increases in military procurement.

Mr. Reagan's program may be dangerously wrong, but he is, indisputably, president and doing what he said he would do. Not bad for three months, but not yet confidence-winning.

Even before he was shot, Mr. Reagan had begun to slip in public opinion polls. Americans like this regal, genial president, but their doubt about his capacity to resolve their problems continues to grow. There are also first signs of resistance in Congress. The lawmakers are impressed by Mr. Reagan's single-mindedness and the vigor of his White House staff; but even some Republicans now find his program lacking enough incentives for the rich to invest and enough protections for the poor to survive. Corporate America values Mr. Reagan's deference to its needs, but in private board rooms it is betting on higher inflation and slower growth than he promises. Working Americans pray for the president's success, but they are not reducing wage demands on faith.

Other nations, meanwhile, have been left waiting for the promised clear and single voice of the United States. What they have heard so far is mostly confusion.

The Russians are threatened with a costly arms race yet led to believe U.S. politics cannot afford even a modest grain embargo. The allies are prodded into the arms race to achieve a better power balance, but they have been given no plausible vision of East-West stability. Weapons are lavished on Muslim nations for no discernible diplomatic gain. Israel is asked to trust the United States even as promises to it about weapons to the Arabs are betrayed. The early excitement over El Salvador have been mercifully turned down, but there are many signs that the Reagan team can comprehend Third World ferment only in terms of Soviet thrust and U.S. parry.

Mr. Reagan is right, supremely right, to keep harping on economic strength. Without it, the United States cannot promote its interests abroad or further develop its own society. But the president's glib inaugural slogan, that the federal government itself is the main obstacle to economic revival, denies reality and his obligation to lead.

If government uses taxes, tariffs and other powers to promote productivity, it simply has to choose among desirable and undesirable stimuli — and consequences. Who else will knock heads to reshape the U.S. auto industry? If the remedies for economic and military weakness — cutting taxes and crash-buying weapons — come into conflict, then government needs to choose priorities of power. Is the MX missile really urgent now? And if Soviet influence is to be contained, then attitudes toward other nations have to be much more shrewdly and subtly managed. What was the point of gratuitously embracing South Africa?

If these first hundred days are any guide, Mr. Reagan's ambitions may well be defeated by his self-imposed inhibitions. For his administration seems to deny the need to manage the inevitable change, everywhere. It seems ready to settle for the containment of federal power at home and of Soviet power abroad. In themselves, these are ambitious goals. But by themselves, they are simplistic and inadequate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Changing the Rules

Perhaps President Reagan's lifting of the grain embargo is an aberration, a one-shot exception to a general policy of considering matters relating to the Soviet Union as parts of a strategic whole. This makes it quaint, even a bit touching, that he should honor a campaign promise by taking a step that cuts so embarrassingly across the main thrust of his approach to Soviet power.

The scale of the administration's embarrassment remains immense: Mr. Reagan is helping Moscow out of a grain pinch, breaking faith with the Afghans and the Poles, setting a nothing-for-something precedent in diplomacy, announcing that he caves to domestic pressure groups, and licensing all manner of other would-be exporters, U.S. and foreign, to try to sell to Moscow what they will. Still, if the lifting of the embargo is the exception that proves the rule of U.S. strategic determination, all is not lost.

It occurs to us, however, that there is another possible explanation for Mr. Reagan's decision. Perhaps he does not regard his anti-embargo assurances to the farmers so much as a "campaign promise" as an expression of a deeply felt free-market philosophy that disposes him to resist controlling normal civilian commerce, however that might be defined. This would lead not to a transient or accidental contradiction but a permanent one between his economic policy and the demands of a prudent conventional foreign policy designed to contain Soviet expansion. It would be, in our view, a politically costly and strategically distracting contradiction, the more so for being witting and continuous. Can it be that this is what Mr. Reagan has in mind?

If he is at all inclined in that direction, there is yet another factor that must be worked into the equation. Jimmy Carter imposed the partial grain embargo and took related steps at the time of the Soviet invasion

of Afghanistan in order to bring to bear on the Soviet Union a range of sanctions at the peaceful end of the spectrum. The idea was that, in this instance, as serious as it was, peaceful measures were to be preferred over others more toward the military end of the spectrum.

The idea behind that was essentially gradualism: responding to reprehensible Soviet behavior by starting small, taking one step at a time, adding pressures as necessary and feasible, making Soviet aggression costly, bringing the allies along, giving diplomacy time to work, playing by the rules.

This concept has been applied by successive U.S. administrations in all situations where a recourse to force has not been thought necessary, and even in some situations where it has.

Now comes Ronald Reagan, who is taking out of his own hands — conceivably, not just in this incident — the principal lever, trade, available for peaceful and gradual response to Soviet actions of which the United States disapproves. By doing this he is pointing himself toward, and to a degree committing himself to, a whole other manner of response, one in which he would conceivably reply to the Soviet Union more abruptly, more forcefully, more "effectively" and in a more unpredictable and unorthodox way.

The lifting of the embargo could be the opening signal of a startling and radical new approach to Soviet power in which the perceptions and risks on both sides would be quite different from what they have been until now. There have been hints of this between some of Mr. Reagan's lines but nothing of real substance. It will be interesting, not to say surprisingly important, to see if this is what the president really has in mind — changing the rules of the game — so that others can fairly discuss and judge it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Freedom in the West

Maxim Shostakovich, a conductor on tour with the Soviet Radio Symphony Orchestra and the son of the greatest Russian composer of the century, has formally renounced Soviet citizenship and petitioned to become an American.

He joins an impressive team of Soviet musicians, performers and sportsmen who have, over the past decade, abandoned their home-

land to seek freedom and fortune in the West.

... Cultural superstars may live very well in the West. But they are also the pampered elite of the Soviet system. Those who defect must be choosing freedom — and exile — rather than seeking bread with large dollops of jam on it. For that they already have, in plenty, back home.

— From The Guardian (London).

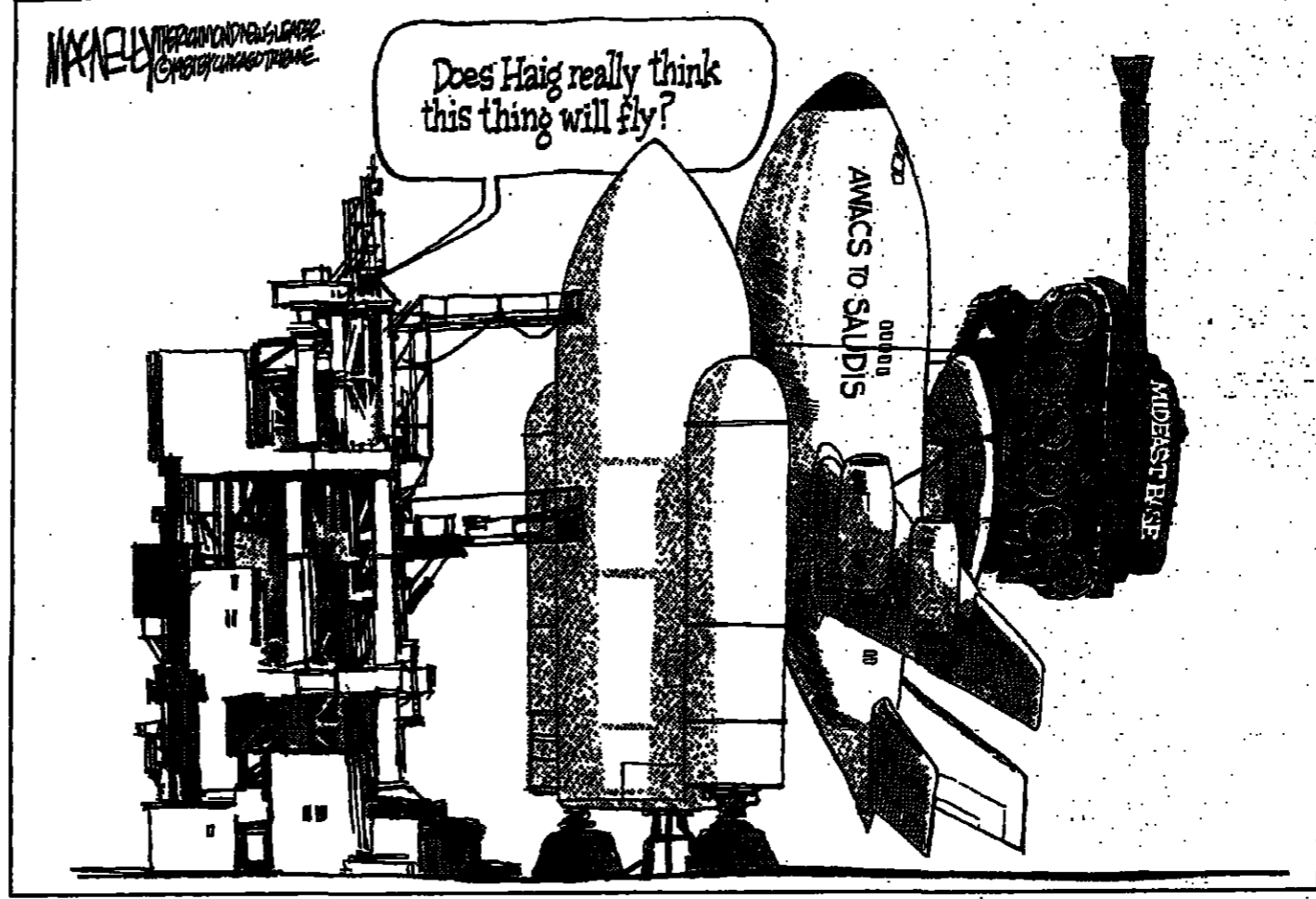
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK — Cancer specialists here express no faith in the yeast bacillus as a cancer remedy, as advanced at the Lisbon Congress of Surgeons now in session. Dr. Robert Weir said: "We know little of this malady and about the one ray of hope we have been from radium. It has been demonstrated that radium has an effect on cancer, but nothing has been found of value in treating deep-seated growths." Dr. George Strady is also not enthusiastic. He said: "So many remedies have been advanced that a natural distrust is felt when new ones are announced. The only treatment that gives any reasonable hope of success is a surgical operation."

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK — More liberal proposals regarding their stand on problems of marriage and divorce have been launched in the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, further indicating a wave of benevolent reform that apparently is sweeping American religious orders. A radical change in the canons of the Episcopal faith will be recommended that would permit remarriage of divorced persons under certain conditions and also urges instruction on the responsibilities of wedlock. The Presbyterian report will seek limitation of the size of families. In the new canon, all grounds for divorce, including that of infidelity, would be eliminated from church law.



Ambition in a Brightly Lit Room

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — The forgotten person in the Pulitzer Prize hoax is Janet Cooke, the young woman who told the lie that begat the fraud. She has disappeared into a solitary world, her story untold.

I can't tell it. She is not talking to the press and she is entitled to her privacy. But the little that is known about her is charged with allusions to ambition, a theme older than literature.

And along with the failed systems and the new safeguards being devised to keep editors from being duped, that theme is worth exploring.

According to Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary, "ambition applies to the desire for personal advancement or preferment and may suggest equally a praiseworthy or an inordinate desire." Janet Cooke's desire for advancement was inordinate.

Miss Cooke, who is 26 years old, had stated her determination to win a Pulitzer Prize, American journalism's most coveted award, in three years. Her determination to succeed was apparently so great that she was not prepared to let anything, including the truth, stand in her way.

Intense Focus

Her single-minded and intense focus on the top recalled the title character in a 1941 novel about a young man whose career also became synonymous with ambition. The book, of course, was "What Makes Sammy Run," by Budd Schulberg.

Listen to this dialogue between Sammy Glick, the new copy boy, and Al Mannheim, the drama editor:

"Like your job, Sammy?"

"It's a damn good job — this year."

"What do you mean — this year?"

"If I still have it next year, it'll stink."

Sammy Glick was a ferret-like Jewish slum kid who made up in brashness and brains what he lacked in polish. Janet Cooke is smooth, middle-class, college-educated, black, beautiful and she can write. On the surface, at least, she has nothing to make up for. She is a gift from the gods for any equal-opportunity employer.

Why did she feel the need to say, for example, that she had graduated from Vassar rather than the University of Toledo? Did she un-

derstand, instinctively or otherwise, that The Washington Post would underwrite it?

Dr. Franz Alexander, who headed the Psychoanalytical Institute at the University of Chicago, wrote a book called "The Age of Unreason," specifically to try to explain

CROSSCURRENTS

the drive behind Sammy Glick. He found the character type especially prevalent among poor second-generation Americans where the father has lost stature because of his inability to cope with the new environment.

Not all of what he has to say is necessarily relevant to a middle-class black family, but in a broader sense, especially in terms of education and employment, Janet Cooke is from black America's second generation.

"Success becomes the supreme value and failure the greatest sin because it fails to justify the sacrifice of the father," Dr. Alexander wrote. "In consequence of this all other defects such as insincerity in human relationships, unfairness in competition, disloyalty, disregard

of others, appear comparatively slight, and the result is a ruthless careerist, obsessed by the one idea of self-promotion, a caricature of the self-made man and a threat to Western civilization, the principle of which he has reduced to an absurdity."

Ruthless careerism, of course, is too widespread and it turns up in too many types across the spectrum of society, to be explained away by any single socioeconomic theory. Factors ranging from individualism to the law of supply and demand in the job market play their part. It is fostered in elite private high schools here in Washington and it was brilliantly portrayed in the film "Fame" in the frenetic form it takes at the High School of Performing Arts in New York.

Striving for Status

John Braine's "Room at the Top" did it in class terms for Britain. John Dean's Watergate autobiography was called "Blind Ambition"; and it purports to tell how U.S. government officials were infected in an especially virulent way.

There are those who say that ruthless careerism is just another

form of ego and that it is an irreplaceable force in the pursuit of excellence. But excellence is rarely the goal and it is infrequently the result. People are striving for status, power, money, fame and whatever else goes into the collection of attributes known as success.

Undoubtedly, many such people reach the top. And some, no doubt, are pleased by what they find and waste no time on regrets about how they got there. Some even produce valuable or, in rare cases, brilliant work, despite themselves. What Sammy Glick found, though, was loneliness.

"I thought of him wandering alone through all his brightly lit rooms," Mr. Schulberg wrote. "Not only tonight, but all the nights of his life. No matter where he would be, at banquets, at gala house parties, in crowded night clubs, in big poker games, at intimate dinners, he would still be wandering alone through all his brightly lit rooms."

Janet Cooke is young enough so that need not be her future. And her mistake should serve as a lesson for the young whose desire for advancement is inordinate.

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The Real Budget Danger

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the five years between 1965 and 1970, as Lyndon Johnson poured men and money into Vietnam, the level of annual U.S. military spending rose by just over \$24 billion. In today's money that is \$53 billion.

In the five years between 1981 and 1986, Ronald Reagan proposes to increase annual military expenditure by \$181 billion. In other words, he wants to put more than three times as much new money into the defense budget as during the Vietnam buildup.

The figures are astonishing. And they point to an astonishing fact about the debate over Mr. Reagan's budget proposals.

So far almost all the economic and political argument about the Reagan budget has centered on his proposed cuts in taxes and domestic programs. Practically nothing has been said about the economic consequences — very likely the far deeper consequences — of Mr. Reagan's plans for huge increases in military spending.

But this strange silence about the economics of the defense budget proposals has now been shattered. Professor Lester Thurow of MIT has published in the New York Review of Books an analysis so challenging that I think it will force discussion of what such military spending levels may do to the United States' economy — and to our real security.

As in his recent book, "The Zero-Sum Society," Mr. Thurow writes with a clarity that cuts through illusion. He begins by reminding us of a crucial bit of history: how Lyndon Johnson tried to conceal the cost of the Vietnam War, to wage it without paying for it, and thus started the inflation that still afflicts us.

"He wanted both the Great Society and the war," Mr. Thurow says. "But if he was to have both and not wreck the economy, his only option was to raise taxes sharply. He chose not to do so, and he wrecked the economy."

Mr. Reagan similarly wants two things at once: "dramatic tax cuts to encourage investment and an even more extensive military buildup. But he cannot have both without wrecking the economy further unless he is willing to raise taxes dramatically on private consumption. He has chosen not to do so. If his current program is carried out, he too will wreck the economy."

Straightforward Logic

The logic is straightforward. A society has only so much in real resources to spend. If it spends money on a new bomber, it has that much less to build houses — or it pays high inflation.

Sudden increases in military spending have a particularly sharp inflationary impact. The manufacturers of new and additional weapons can only get the workers they need, and the plant and materials, by competing with civilian companies. The political urgency behind defense spending tends to remove the usual economic constraints. The arms producers simply pay what they must to outbid the civilian side.

The scenario is so familiar and obvious that in wartime governments almost always take immediate, drastic measures against infla-

tion: controls and sharp tax increases on civilian consumption. Those measures worked during World War II and the Korean War; inflation was limited. They were not used during the Vietnam War, and the result was disaster.

What is not generally recognized now is that the increase in military spending proposed by Mr. Reagan would be almost as steep as in wartime. The fiscal-year figures are:

1981	\$162 billion
1982	\$189 billion
1983	\$226 billion
1984	\$256 billion
1985	\$304 billion
1986	\$343 billion

In the Vietnam buildup, military spending took an extra 1.7 percent of the gross national product. Mr. Reagan said his doubling of the defense budget will require only an extra 1.5 percent — but that assumes an extraordinary increase in growth and the GNP. If there is no such spurt, the military will take an extra 2.4 percent of GNP.

For a simple reason pointed out by Mr. Thurow, the inflationary effect of such a new demand on the economy would probably be far worse than it was in Vietnam. Then, the stress was added to an economy with an inflation rate of 2 percent. Now the rate is 11 percent.

Massive, quick increases in military spending may have a damaging long-term effect apart from inflation. In those conditions engineers and technicians are drawn to military work, not only by the pay but by the lure of work at the scientific frontier. The civilian computer firm, unable to hold its best people, falls behind the Japanese competitor whose employees do not move to missile manufacturers.

Mr. Thurow does not examine the military necessity of such sharp defense spending increases. He limits himself to discussing their economic consequences and pointing out that the Reagan administration has offered no plan to deal with them except wishful thinking. But the likely consequences are so forbidding that more and more people must surely start wondering about the premises of the Reagan defense program.

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Diplomacy At Its Weakest

By Smith Simps

ANNANDALE, Va. — Chesteron once said a thing is worth doing, if it is done badly. What he meant was that if something deserves it should be done, even if not done well. Perhaps how we should view the administration's conduct in diplomatic affairs. The administration is not doing well, but it is doing it.

What administration in has so much time to slip on even nominating amb to key positions around the including those in Europe this at a time when the We to muster its maximum si the Polish crisis. The admi tion has not so much as p ambassadors for Moscow Bonn, Rome, Prague and B If it is trying to convey the sion that ambassadors are that important, it is not if future nominees a great should try to explain to public — and to itself — 19 years the Soviet Union tained, in Washington, Al Dobrynin, one of the knowledgeable, sophisticated charming operators in inta al politics, and made his own, a member of the Pn This is a clear demonstr the importance that the attaches to diplomacy and lomats. It is a state of m the administration would to cumulate.

Among the very few a dors it has proposed is a m tor for our sensitive neig the south. In his campaign, Reagan made a great p wishing to cultivate the relations with Mexico. He far as to meet with its p before his inauguration. good will generated by the tion of John Gavin as amb infuriated Mexican officials retaliation by sending, as a bassador to Washington, C las, a clever comedian. They of course. They are too su that. But from now on it seem with indignation at ways to frustrate the Unite in the international arena.

Over the years, the Of Management and Budget a gressional appropriating c tions have dangerously slim size of embassy staffs and the number of consular pos The State Department ha the same number of officia had in 1960, but the num countries and world proble multiplied.

All of this has left the States dangerously vulner the play of international pol Our allies are even mo vinced than they were Carter administration that tion has departed from its The Third World sees us as bling giant. Fortunately, the Union has been fettered: Polish crisis and involv Afghanistan; otherwise, we situate with indignation at series of adverse to our interest.

Compounding these weal has been a secretary of state gung-ho, I-am-in-charge m has got him into hot water a president's staff. The repor rect or not, that the Reagan in the White House is, as a quence, out to "get" Alexan Haig Jr., has only added to ternational relations. Con that Mr. Haig's deputy, Wil Clark, reportedly has bette to the president than Mr does, our allies cannot be wonder who is in charge of I eign-policy store.

It is important to app that what we are observing simply the ineptness of an i stration whose leader is im menced in making a mien at affairs, as was also the ca the Carter administration, I observing the workings of a political system.

It is a system that permi prime political leader to be i rieved, to pick equally im sored advisers, and often to impossible to impose party pline upon legislators.

It is a system that slows g ment for 2 1/2 months, betwee and inauguration; in fi affairs, this administration h tended the slowdown months.

Our is a system that governance into a shell game; you see the center of pow authority, now you don't. I not responsible government slow, diffused, offhand ment, a prescription for disas

Mr. Simpson, a retired FBI Bank. Service officer, is author of Crisis in American Diplomacy, wrote this article for The New Times.

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Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, Morgan House,
1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7AE.



Some of the officers in Morgan Guaranty's petroleum group meet in London. From left, London head Peter Woicke, Alexander Canto, Thomas Keochum, petroleum engineer Suresh Chugh, New York head Edward Hoyt, Linda Whiddon.

The Morgan Bank

- W. Hoebner
- P. M. Foisie
- N. Wells
- K. McCabe
- ben Klaidman
- Pinson
- Beatty
- Desmaisons
- H. Morgan

International Bond Prices - Week of Apr. 23

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Table of recent bond issues with columns for Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and Avg Life.

Table of bond prices for various countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, and others.

Table of bond prices for various countries including Denmark, Germany, Greece, and others.

STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

Table of straight bond prices for various countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, and others.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

Table of highest yields for bonds with average life below 5 years.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table of highest yields for bonds with average life above 5 years.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table of highest current yields for various bonds.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

Table of highest yields for bonds with average life below 5 years.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table of highest yields for bonds with average life above 5 years.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table of highest current yields for various bonds.

Main table of international bond prices with columns for Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and Avg Life.

Main table of international bond prices with columns for Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and Avg Life.

Advertisement for European Coal and Steel Community, \$40,000,000, 14% Bonds due April 22, 1985. Lists various financial institutions and their roles.

Advertisement for WestLB, Eurobonds, DM Bonds, and Schuldschein Automaten. Includes contact information for Dusseldorf, London, and Luxembourg.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'Herald' and 'Couple'.

Odd Couple' Builds Fame of First Boston in Mergers

By Karen W. Aronson
New York Times Staff
NEW YORK — They make an unlikely pair. Mr. R. Perella, 39, tall, slender and balding, a migrant, grew up in Newark, N.J., trained accountant, then entered investment banking at First Boston.



Bruce Wasserstein, above, and Joseph R. Perella set the pace at First Boston's merger team.

Wall Street is a dynamic institution. "If you hustle, there is room to move." But he added, "We could not have done what we have done if we had not had a firm like First Boston behind us."

Accord Expected On Poland's Debt

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The initial phase of the first-ever rescheduling of foreign debt owed by a Communist country is expected to be completed this week with an agreement on the \$4.4 billion Poland owed Western governments for 1981.

First Boston's 10 Biggest Deals

Table with 3 columns: Acquiring Company, Acquired Company, Value of Transaction. Lists deals like Fluor, Union Pacific, International Paper, etc.

Patent Sweetens Firm

No-Cal Sugar Potential Boosts U.S. Stock
WASHINGTON — A patent for no-calorie sugar that could potentially replace artificial sweeteners suspected of causing cancer has set off a buying binge for the stock of Biospherics Inc. of Rockville, Md.

New Euroloan Price Formula Upsets Banks

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — U.S. bankers are understandably upset, but one of the most lucrative aspects of Euroloan lending — pricing syndicated loans over the prime rate — is about to be curbed.

Finland Prospers From Soviet Trade Link

By Murray Seeger
Los Angeles Times Service
FINLAND — From its frosty northeast Europe, Finland looks at the rest of the world with great satisfaction. While the rest of Europe struggles with recession and unemployment, Finland is looking for another year of growth.

okyo, Automakers Fail to End Impasse

Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Japanese automakers apparently have initiated a diplomatic move from the government to train their exports and avoid a crisis with the United States.

DM STRAIGHT, LB, and other small advertisements on the left margin.

Large advertisement for INTERGRAPH CORPORATION Common Stock, listing various financial institutions and contact information.

Advertisement for DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH, featuring a logo and text about the hotel's reputation.

Advertisement for 'LIKE TO FIND A NEW JOB?' by Consultax, offering executive search services.

Advertisement for TDT word processing services, mentioning software like Basic and Wordplex ASAP.

International Bond Prices - Week of Apr. 23

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table of DM Straight Bonds with columns for Amt, Security, Yield, Price, and Life. Includes entries for Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the UK.

AMERICAN BONDS

Table of American Bonds with columns for Amt, Security, Yield, Price, and Life. Includes entries for American Express, Bank of America, and various corporate bonds.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Table of Convertible Bonds with columns for Amt, Security, Yield, Price, and Life. Includes entries for American Express, Bank of America, and various convertible corporate bonds.

AMERICAN SECURITY

Table of American Security Bonds with columns for Amt, Security, Yield, Price, and Life. Includes entries for American Express, Bank of America, and various security bonds.

AMERICAN SECURITY

Table of American Security Bonds with columns for Amt, Security, Yield, Price, and Life. Includes entries for American Express, Bank of America, and various security bonds.

AMERICAN SECURITY

Table of American Security Bonds with columns for Amt, Security, Yield, Price, and Life. Includes entries for American Express, Bank of America, and various security bonds.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS - On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%

Table listing the highest current yields for convertible bonds with a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Explanation of Symbols

Key explaining symbols used in the bond tables, including currency units and bond types.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options with columns for Option & Price, Class, and Option & Price. Includes entries for various exchange options.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Class, and Price. Includes entries for various mutual funds.

Advertisement for Viking Resources International NV, an investment company in the oil and gas industry. Includes financial data and contact information.

Advertisement for Consolidated Trading of AMEX Listings, featuring Gold Options and Valeurs White Weld S.A.

Advertisement for SOFTE - SOCIETE COMMUNICATIVE, featuring various financial services and contact information.

مكثان التصل

&L Deposits in U.S. Register First Decline in Years

Money Market Mutual Funds Give Investors Higher Yields

WASHINGTON — U.S. savings and loan institutions have recorded their first quarter of deposits in over six years, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Loss of deposits in March more than the gain in the first two months of the quarter, with the year's quarterly loss showing a \$2.9-billion outflow in the third quarter of 1974.

Withdrawals

The savings and loan industry has been losing money market mutual funds for at least a year, but deposits have grown by an average of \$3 billion a week since the beginning of the year from investors attracted by higher yields.

Money Market Mutual Funds Give Investors Higher Yields

Savings withdrawals in March exceeded new deposits by \$2.3 billion, more than three times the deposit shrinkage of a year earlier.

When \$5.8 billion in interest credited to accounts during March was included, the net gain on association books was \$3.6 billion for the month, still 18 percent less than a year earlier.

The net deposit gain, including interest credited, for the entire first quarter of 1981 was \$7.9 billion, 4 percent less than a year earlier.

Most of the weakness in deposit growth in March reflected decreases in six-month money market certificate balances, which declined by \$100 million, contrasting sharply with a \$17.3-billion growth a year earlier.

The bank board said the decline reflected "the competitive advantage of money market mutual funds in terms of yield during periods of declining market interest rates."

Mortgage loans closed by federally insured associations totaled \$4.7 billion in March, 30 percent more than in February, but less than would be expected for the time of year.

In order to come up with the mortgage commitments for March, the board said, associations borrowed \$1.8 billion and drew down their liquid assets. But outstanding borrowings of insured associations totaled \$63.7 billion, still slightly less than the record \$64.1 billion established at the end of last year.

New Euroloan Price Formula Upsets Banks

(Continued from Page 9)

future loan agreements that figure may be negotiated lower.

What is interesting is to compare the rate of return needed to appeal to the small U.S. regional banks (110 basis points over the real cost of funds) against standard Euromarket transactions (Sweden itself just recently paid an admittedly low margin of 37.5 basis points over Libor). This is obviously a price Sweden is willing to pay to widen the list of institutions from which it can borrow. But equally as obvious, other borrowers will be tempted to try to narrow this gap.

Chase is also lead manager of a classic eight-year loan for Denmark, which is seeking up to \$600 million. Denmark, one of Western

Europe's weaker credits, is offering to pay 3/4 point over Libor for the first five years and half a point over Libor thereafter. The 3/4 percent element represents a new low borrowing cost for Denmark, but it is obvious — with Ireland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and Greece paying as little as 1/2 percent — that this now is the rate for European borrowers.

Mexican Loan

Bankers report a whopping 80-percent sell-down in the \$1-billion loan for Banobras. The Mexican development bank is paying a half-point over Libor for six years. However, managers are syndicating it three-year paper bearing a margin of 1/2 point over Libor. The managers pocket the eighth of a point difference for standing ready to rollover the credit for the second three years if all participants do not renew as well as the very narrow quarter-point front-end fee.

Next from Mexico is a \$350-million loan for Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, which is offering to pay either a half-point over Libor for eight years or 3/4 point over the prime rate. Lead manager will not specify how large the

front-end fee is, but says it is "much better" than the quarter-point paid by Banobras.

Bankers report that syndication is going slowly for Portugal's \$500-million, eight-year loan (a half-point over Libor for the first six years and 3/4 point over Libor for the final two years) as well as for Greece's \$400-million, 10-year loan (evenly split 1/2 point over Libor).

Hungary's \$400-million, seven-year loan is finally ready for syndication with pricing set at 3/4 point over Libor or half a point over the prime rate of U.S. or Canadian money market. Putting together a 16-bank management group turned out to be a laborious process with fears of an explosion in Poland dampening interest.

ENI Subsidiary

Ireland is raising \$250 million for 10 years through a "club deal" paying a margin of 3/4 point over Libor for the first five years and a half-point over thereafter.

Hydrocarbons International, a Luxembourg finance subsidiary of ENI's state energy corporation, is seeking \$250 million for eight years paying a half-point

over Libor for the first four years and 3/4 point over thereafter. Terms include a 3/4 percent commitment fee.

Thailand has invited banks to bid on a \$200-to-\$220 million syndicated credit, bankers report. They said about a quarter of the amount will be used for military expenditure.

Philippine Bank

The central bank of the Philippines is raising \$50 million through a group of Midwest and Japanese banks. The margin on the eight-year loan is set at 3/4 point over Libor.

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. is syndicating in the domestic U.K. market a loan of £200 million for 10 years, offering 3/4 point over the interbank rate for six years and half-point over thereafter. BNFL has two years to draw the loan, during which period it will pay a quarter-point commitment fee on the unused amount. Participation fees range from 1/4 to 3/16 percent.

The Spanish utility Empresa Nacional Hidroeléctrica del Ribagorçana (Enher) is seeking a medium-term loan package of £15 million.

Eurobond Market Languishes as Short-Term Rates Rise

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

— It was a week when managers of Eurobonds had to be on vacation, and if they returned at the end of last week's indication, they may just be the skis slopes or wherever they are. There is certainly no reason for them to head back to work.

Short-term interest rates remain volatile. After setting a high low a month ago at just 4 percent, short-term Euro rates are back to over 16 percent and professional opinion as divided as ever about where they are headed.

Kandarian, the Salomon economist who is the pessimist, remains convinced that short-term rates are headed to record highs. Other equally eminent economists are declining. Mr. Kaufman, the U.S. economist, is convinced that economic growth rate by the United States in the next three months and what tends for inflation. Other take heart from the still low 7.8 percent annual inflation recorded during the period and forecast slowed for the rest of the year and rate of inflation.

Tea Leaves

Reading the tea leaves has rarely been such a fundamentally difficult task as it is now. It is clear that some economists soon going to look very obviously to gamble on which view is next one. More importantly, short-term rates so high, investors have no incentive to take because keeping their funds in short-term instruments remains profitable.

On the bond market last week, straight bonds, fixed-rate with no equity kickers or the like, are abundant. Potential borrower to offer the high that would be needed to lenders out of fear of being into a high cost when rates tumbling down. Nor is it

clear what coupon borrowers would have to offer as record-high yields available in the secondary market fail to attract any significant retail buyers.

Prices last week dropped by up to one point, raising the average yield on five-year paper to 14.66 from 14.06 percent a week earlier while the yield on 15-year paper rose to 14.11 from 13.60 percent, according to White Weld Securities.

The only recent straight bond, the \$100-million for the Bank of Montreal Mortgage Corp. bearing a coupon of 14 1/4 percent and priced at 99 1/2 to yield 14.40 percent, ended the week at 97 1/2. Union Bank of Switzerland "bought" the issue at fixed terms, a marketing method that has fallen into disrepute. However, UBS explains that was the only way the issue could be done as Bank of Montreal wanted to hedge the operation in Canadian dollars and need to nail down the exact cost.

Investors Not Seduced

Given the environment, floating-rate issues ought logically to be the happy meeting ground between borrower and lender. Yet, inexplicably, these instruments have never caught the fancy of investors. The coupon on floaters is tied to the London interbank offered rate, set at a fixed percentage over that rate.

This should be a tremendous advantage to most investors. Putting money out for deposit in the short-term market requires large sums of money. The minimum deposit is \$100,000 and smaller fractions earn interest below Libor. Floaters, by contrast, can usually be bought in denominations of \$1,000 and interest is normally at some premium over Libor.

Currently on offer is a \$100-million floater for Merrill Lynch Overseas Capital, guaranteed by Merrill Lynch & Co. and sold in minimum denominations of \$5,000. Interest on the six-year notes is to be paid quarterly at 1/4 percent over the three-month Libor. To compensate for this low margin, the notes will be sold at a

discount of 99 1/4 and holders have the option to redeem the notes at issue price after three years. To induce investors not to redeem after three years, Merrill Lynch reserves the right to increase the size of the margin at its discretion.

The Austrian Kontrollbank is also offering \$75 million of five-year notes with the coupon set at 1/4 percent over the six-month Libor. It is guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 5/4 percent. Managers are obviously worried about the skinny margin as they plan to write into the underwriting agreement a restriction limiting the discount at which the paper can be sold to no more than 1/4 percent. To enforce this, they are eyeing the possibility of numbering the notes so that any paper flogged in the secondary market at a lower price could be traced to the derelict bank.

Scheduled to be launched next week is a \$30-million, seven-year floater for the Industrial Bank of Japan. Its coupon is expected to be set at a quarter-point over the average of the six-month bid-offered London interbank rate.

The scheduled \$30-million convertible for Apache International was postponed because of deteriorating market conditions, lead manager E.F. Hutton reported. It added that Apache intends to bring the offering when the market improves.

CSWI International Finance is offering \$20 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 9 percent and convertible into Commerce Southwest Inc.'s shares, traded over-the-counter, at an anticipated premium of 12 to 15 percent. A number of banks turned down the offer to underwrite this issue, but managers Kleinwort Benson are optimistic and say a substantial portion has been placed.

Reflecting the fall from fashion of oil companies, even the petroleum-linked bond offered by Petro-Lewis International Finance fared

poorly. Petro-Lewis promises to make an additional payment at maturity corresponding to the increase in value of 18.5 barrels of crude oil. Nevertheless, the size of the issue was cut to \$20 million from the planned \$30 million and the coupon on the five-year issue was raised a full point to 9 percent from the initial indications.

In addition, holders were given the option of redeeming the bonds in 2 1/4 years at a premium that would raise the yield to about 13.95 percent, up from the 12 1/2 percent managers had initially indicated. Despite all this sweetening of terms, the paper, sold at par, ended the week quoted at 96 1/2.

Nippon Kokan

To be launched this week by Yamachi is a \$100-million issue for Nippon Kokan, Japan's second largest steel maker. It is expected to offer a coupon of around 6 1/4 percent and a conversion premium of 5 percent over the prevailing stock price. The stock ended last week at 179 yen, down from the early April record high of 193 yen.

Merrill Lynch is scheduled to launch a \$50-million convertible for Wang Laboratories (a coupon of 8 1/4 to 9 percent and a conversion premium of 15 to 20 percent) and a \$12-million convertible for Hexcel, a specialty plastics firm.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market remains under pressure with the mark still out of favor. The West German Finance Ministry approved a 150-million-DM issue for the World Bank, half the amount the bank had intended to seek. The 10-year issue is being sold at 99 1/4 bearing a coupon of 10 percent to yield 10.04 percent.

Ministry approval is normally a formality, but this time it apparently convinced the World Bank to reduce the size of its planned offering — the first time West German bankers could recall that the ministry forced a bond issue to be scaled down in size. Bankers speculated that officials may have been concerned about how much of the issue would have to be sold to domestic investors, representing a capital outflow, since sales of DM

paper outside the country remain very difficult.

The latest issue, a 100-million-DM offering for Finland bearing a coupon of 10 percent, ended the week at 97 1/2, down from its issue price of 99 1/2 a week ago and a planned issue for Norges Kommunalbank was cancelled last week. Dealers said the market was unresponsive to new paper and the borrower was apparently reluctant to pay the yield required to place the bonds.

Private Placement

Scheduled for this week is a private placement for Sweden of up to 150 million DM. The eight-year issue is expected to carry a coupon of 10 percent. The calendar for the coming month will be set Monday, when the capital market subcommittee meets in Frankfurt to discuss the situation.

Elsewhere, in the domestic U.K. market, the World Bank is planning to issue £100 million of five-year notes. Final terms will be set by tender under the direction of Baring Brothers.

Euratom, the European Atomic Energy Community, is offering 150 million guilders of seven-year notes. The private placement, sold in denominations of 10,000 guilders, bear a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2 to yield 11.66 percent.

Eurobond Yields*

Week Ended April 22 (U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	14.10 %
Industrials, long term	13.89 %
Industrials, medium term	14.62 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	13.98 %
French fr. medium term	14.67 %
Unit of acc. long term	10.67 %

* Calculated by Lehman Brothers Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

Week Ended April 24 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total	1,588.0	1,185.2	402.8
Cedel	1,588.0	1,185.2	402.8
Eurocl	2,782.4	2,521.3	261.1

Bank on Grindlays for U.S. \$ Deposit Accounts

Grindlays Bank Ltd. in London offers high interest rates on a wide range of US Dollar and other major international currency deposit accounts.

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*Interest is paid without deduction of tax at source. The rates quoted are correct at the time of going to press. Larger amounts can attract a higher rate of interest.

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London SW1Y 4LF, England.
Please send me details of your USS accounts available in London. H.T.9

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 21, 1981

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ECU 35,000,000
13 per cent. 1981 - 1987 Guaranteed Bonds
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SOCIETÀ FINANZIARIA TELEFONICA PER AZIONI

Kredietbank International Group

Aigemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banque Brussel Lambert N.V.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Chase Manhattan Limited
Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano (London Branch)
Irish Intercontinental Bank Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino (Frankfurt Branch)
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Société Générale

Mahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.
Crédit Commercial de Belgique/Gemeenschappelijk Krediet van België
Crédit Suisse First Boston
Euramerica-Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg
Rabobank Nederland
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Banca del Gottardo
Banque Ippa S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Crédit Général
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Suisse First Boston
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank
Financière Dewaay S.A.
KB Luxembourg (Asia) Ltd.
Kleinwort Benson
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
N.V. Slavenburg's Bank
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Soditic International S.A. (Panama)
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wood Gundy Limited

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA
U.S. \$50,000,000
Floating Rate Debentures due 1988

Chemical Bank International Group

Banque Worms
Crédit Commercial de France
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Orion Bank Limited

Chase Manhattan Limited
Kredietbank International Group
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Société Générale

Sumitomo Finance International

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo, Lugano
Banca de Bilbao, S.A.
Banca Nacional de México, S.A.
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque de l'Union Occidentale Française et Canadienne
Bayerische Landesbank Grozentrale
Bergon Bank A/S
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole
Cazenove & Co
CIBC Limited
Cincomp International Group
Continental Illinois Limited
Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit Suisse First Boston Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano
Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited
Daewa Bank (Capital Management) Ltd
Daewa Europe Limited
Den norske Creditbank
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
DG BANK
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dominion Securities Limited
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First Chicago Limited
Fuj International Finance Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
IBJ International Limited
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k
Landesbank Rheinland-Platz - Grozentrale -
London & Commercial Bankers Limited
LTCB International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co
Mitsubishi International Finance Limited
Mitsu Trust Finance (Hong Kong) Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
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MTBC & Schroder Bank, S.A.
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Grozentrale
Rabobank Nederland
The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited
The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Scandinavian Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Takagin International (Asia) Limited
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Verrens- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Grozentrale
Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamachi International (Nederland) N.V.

March, 1981

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks...

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stock symbols and their price movements.

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Over-the-Counter

Air Tanzania Falls Possible Shuttle... The Associated Press... DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania's national airline...

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Table with columns: Country, Currency, Rate. Lists exchange rates for various countries and currencies.

Subscription form with fields for Name, Address, City, Country, and subscription options.

NMB Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. Registered Office Amsterdam announces the issue of Dfls 125,000,000 12% Subordinated Debentures 1981 due 1982/2001...

AIR FRANCE French France 14 1/2% advertisement with logo and text.

Over-the-Counter

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.



Friday Baseball: Royals Lose Again, Bow to Brewers, 6-1

MILWAUKEE — Kansas City, off to the worst start in the club's 13-year history, lost a 6-1 decision to the Brewers Friday night.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table of Chicago Exchange Options for the week ending Apr. 24, 1981, listing various options and their prices.

Third baseman Burt Hobson of the Angels went to the air as he threw out Pete Mackanin of the Twins, who won Friday, 7-5.

Brenner Loses Lawsuit Against WBC

NEW YORK — A federal court jury has found in favor of the World Boxing Council and its president, Jose Sulaiman, in a damage suit brought by boxing promoter Teddy Brenner.

In Seattle, Mike Norris tossed a five-hitter and Dwayne Murphy and Cliff Johnson drove in two

2 Female Athletes Are Suspended 18 Months for Banned Drug Use

NICE, France — Two female athletes, an Austrian 400 meters runner and a Soviet shot-putter, were suspended for 18 months Sunday for taking banned anabolic steroids.

Wales topped off celebration of its 100th rugby season with a 27-1 victory Saturday over a combined team from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for National League and American League, listing teams and their records.

AIR FRANCE advertisement featuring the logo and text: 'French Francs 200,000,000 Notes 14 1/2% 1981-1986'.

Consolidated Trading of NYSE Listings

Table of NYSE Listings with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisement for Classified Advertisements, including sections for Escorts & Guides, Autos Tax Free, and various services.

Old Court Dollar Commodity Trust advertisement with contact information.

Additional text at the bottom left of the page.

Additional text at the bottom middle of the page.

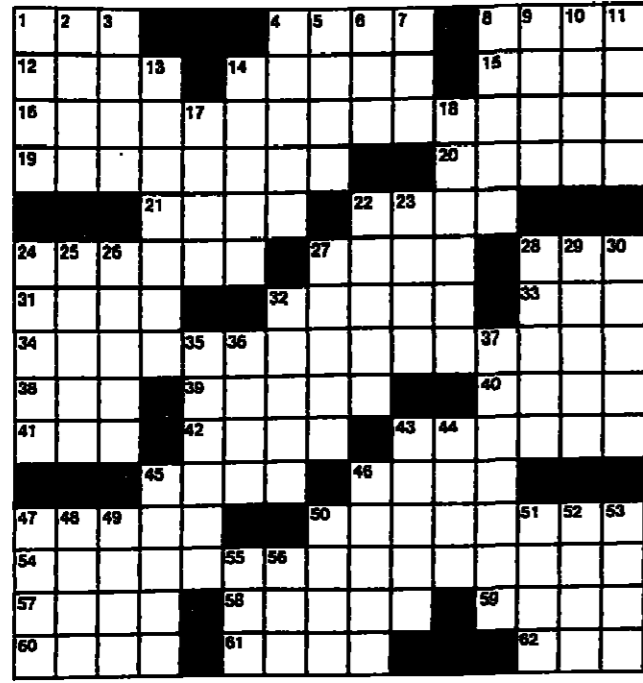
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



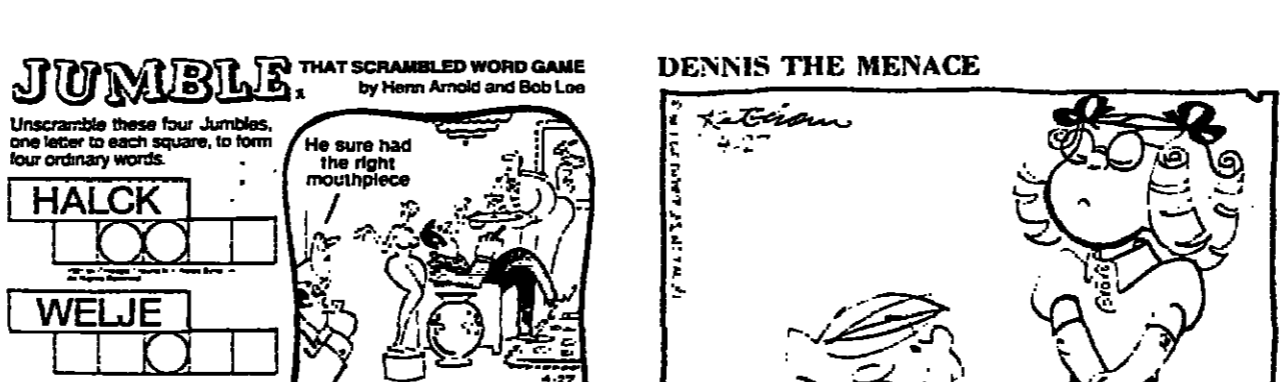
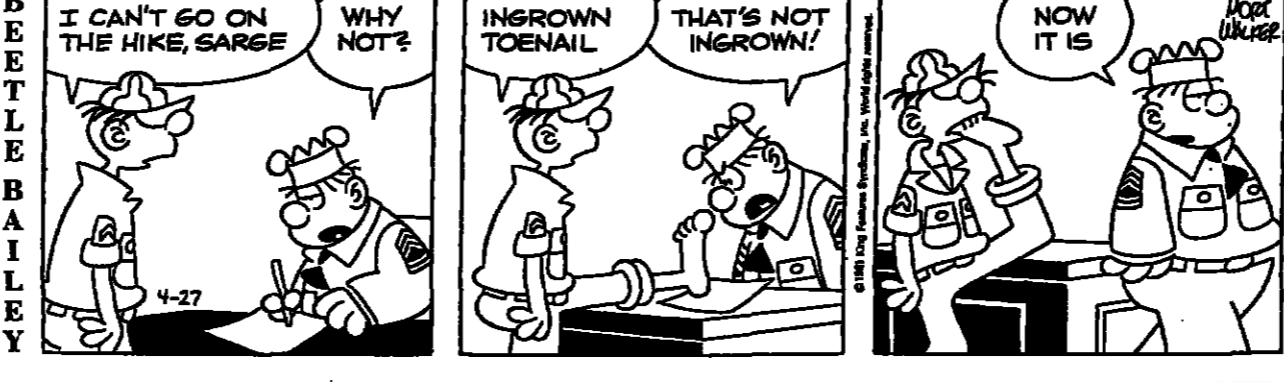
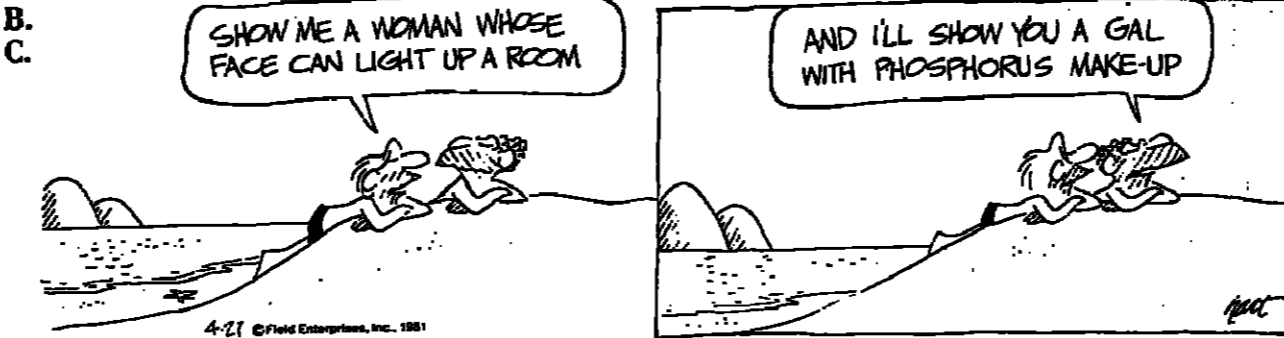
- ACROSS: 1 Thrill for Nicklaus, 4 Stravinsky, 8 Equipment, 12 Output of Mount St. Helens, 14 Rub out, 15 Adjective for a whooping crane, 16 Majority leader, at times, 19 Petting, 20 Analyze ore, 21 Singer Natalie, 22 Losses muscle tone, 24 "Britannicus" author, 27 Where Machu Picchu is, 28 Asked, in Dogpatch, 31 Kazan, 32 Assumed name, 33 Barnyard unit, 34 Rules expert, 38 And so on: Abbr., 39 Mother who was "all tears", 40 Advantage, 41 Pasture. DOWN: 2 Factual, 3 Save, 4 Ogle's cousin, 5 Words of understanding, 6 Anew, 7 Religious image at Byzantium, 8 Italian province, 9 Net, 10 Region, 11 "Apostle of the Franks", 12 Withdrawn, 13 Roman official, 14 Anew, 15 Religious image at Byzantium, 16 Italian province, 17 Net, 18 What rapier-wielding Hamlet cried, 19 Drive back, 20 Winged, 21 Approximately, 22 West Point freshman, 23 Stage whisper, 24 Red deer, 25 Margaret, noted soprano, 26 Love, to Stendhal, 27 Aim, 28 West Yorkshire river, 29 Take a refresher course, 30 Customary, 31 Part of a bottle, 32 Climbing plant, 33 Popular figures, 34 Sign at a fire sale, 35 "—horse!", 36 Presently, 37 Ivy League gridiron champs: 1980, 38 Kick, 39 Traditional knowledge, 40 Anarchist, 41 Goldman, 42 Calif. therapy group, 43 I.R.S. employee.

WEATHER: Table with columns for High, Low, Cloud, and Precip. for various cities including ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, DUNBURG, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LISBON, LISBON, LISBON.

RADIO NEWCASTS: BBC WORLD SERVICE. Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

VOICE OF AMERICA: The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour.

A Test of Willpower for Dieters: DENVER — Porter Memorial Hospital officials say they know it is hard to stay on a diet. So they were very apologetic when they discovered that they had scheduled a bake sale in the same auditorium where a group of weight watchers was meeting.



JUMBLE: Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. HALCK, WELJE, TELEEB, GEDDEW. DENNIS THE MENACE: 'IF YOUR MOM SERVED LIVER ALL THE TIME, YOU WOULDN'T BE ASKIN' WHAT A CAT IS GOOD FOR!'

BOOKS

BANDITS: By Eric Hobsbawm. Pantheon. Illustrated. 181 pp. Paper, \$7.95. Reviewed by John Leonard.

It was once said of a bandit in Brazil: 'Where Lampiao lives Worms become brave. The monkey fights the jaguar. The sheep stands his ground.' On the other hand, the fierce cosack Surovokv, on hearing Isaac Babel read a speech of Lenin's, is reported to have remarked: 'Truth tickles everyone's nostrils. The question is how it's to be pulled from the heap. But he goes and strikes at it straight off, like a hen pecking at a grain.'

Think of Jesse James, Macheath, Ned Kelly, Pancho Villa, Roy Roy, Dick Turpin, Schinderhannes, Cartouche and the Opportune Rain Sung Chiang of 12th-century China. Consider the cangaceiros and the hajduks. These men were "symbols of unsubmissiveness." They were not "tame."

Eric Hobsbawm, a Marxist historian and professor at the University of London, has a surprising amount of fun contemplating what he calls "the social bandit." His book, originally published a dozen years ago, has been revised to include new material, answer various criticisms, consider the role of women in the warrior band, brood on such modern phenomena as the Red Brigades and the Symbionese Liberation Army, and improve his bibliography.

He sticks, however, to his thesis. Bandits, by his definition, become "social" precisely because they represent something important in the imaginative lives of their community. That community, in Latin America, in Southeast Asia, in the Balkans, in India and in Africa, is preindustrial. It consists of peasants. It seethes with blood feuds. It is oppressed by the remote prince and the busy police.

These bandits are not in any sense a revolutionary "vanguard," although they have on occasion, almost by accident, played a part in apocalyptic politics. (Zapata, for example, contributed the idea of agrarian reform to the Mexican Revolution.) Their rebellion

is primitive, and when they hesitated to articulate their work is usually traditional, almost for a bygone time that might have been. They become because of some social wrong will not or cannot redress, almost always young, from year old, invariably male, unemployed or ex-soldiers, tive bands of no more than sons, and never prey on their ritory, the peasantry from w emerged and to which they turn, if only to pawn their loo

John Leonard is on the staff New York Times.

FDR's 'Potomac To Be a Museum: OAKLAND, Calif. — Fru Roosevelt's presidential yacht, the Potomac, was purchased at a U.S. Navy Service auction for \$15 million.

CHESS: Nigel Short was the surprising winner of the BBC International Tournament in London. The 15-year-old British international master won the playoff game against his compatriot, Grandmaster Anthony Miles, after he had won his qualifying section by defeating Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia and drawing with Vlastimil Hort, a Czech grandmaster, and with me.

Members: The format of two small round-robin sections, producing the contenders in a final game, is adapted to the creation of 13 half-hour television programs that are shown in Europe.

Language

Origins of 'Jazz'

By William Safire
NEW YORK — The word "jazz" is probably the greatest contribution of American slang to the world's languages. Where did it come from and what did it originally mean?



French jaser, "to chatter, to gossip."
The lexicographer neither equivocates nor jizzes around: "The word jazz roared into written English near the beginning of the present century, not earlier (see Volume 2 of my supplement to the OED). The handful of scholars qualified to investigate the matter say that its origin is either unknown or dirty, probably the latter."

Another theory exists. In a 1927 issue of The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, a social scientist suggested: "The word jazz... used both as a verb and as a noun to denote the sex act, has long been common vulgarity." Three years before, a music magazine, Etude, had hinted at it: "If the truth were known about the origin of the word 'jazz' it would never be mentioned in polite society."

"I think it is time you dealt with the surfeit of 'surrogate' words David Broder, of The Washington Post, "I believe the word entered the language in the 1968 or 1972 Nixon campaign, and its growth is flourishing, if not healthy."
Broder enclosed a release from the Republican National Committee which announces the appointment of one Mark Tapscott as public-affairs director, and reads: "Tapscott, 30, served as surrogate press director for the Reagan-Bush campaign..."

Marcus Cunliffe An Englishman Who Specializes In the Observation of Americans

By Michael Kernan

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan: "His acceptance speech at Detroit impressed even the millions of Americans who still visualized Ronald Reagan as an aging ham actor with a slight look of Mickey Mouse, a bizarre manifestation from the crazy state of California, possibly with sinister tendencies toward reactionary-fringe politics."
Jimmy Carter: "Jimmy Carter had no clear-cut opinions or policies."



Scholar Cunliffe in his study.

Richard Nixon: "He was never able to live down the charge that some moral dimension was lacking in his character."
These forthright notions — and others going all the way back to George Washington — are part of a new book put out by the people who gave us "Burke's Peacocks," titled "Burke's Presidential Families of the U.S.A.," and come from the mind of Marcus Cunliffe, an Englishman who specializes in thinking about the United States.
He is in fact one of the most distinguished Americanists around, at 57 a professor at George Washington University after 15 years of teaching American Studies at the University of Sussex. He works in a room almost completely lined with books about the United States, and the first thing everyone asks him is why. Why America?

pointed out in a recent paper. "Secretly ashamed of big feet and gangling arms, I found that in the United States, where the skinny-gorilla physique was common next year will be very big at the Smithsonian."
Marcus Cunliffe knows more about the United States than most Americans, and he has so much to say that he almost can't stand it. At the moment he is updating a major work on American literature "which has got a bit brown at the edges" and is halfway through a study of U.S. concepts of private property as shaped by slavery, Indians, Western settlers and others.
"Useful Fiction"
"You don't have that useful fiction, the Crown," he observed in an interview recently, "which in effect means public ownership. It can be quite handy."
Then there is the study on slavery and its relation to "wage slavery," the book on the American

presidency and a steady flow of papers. He is preparing a lecture on imaginary wars. And he's doing another piece on George Washington, whose 250th birthday next year will be very big at the Smithsonian.
"America is now at the stage of reversing itself in a number of fields. The current repudiation tends to be of the previous generation's dogmas, and also of the very idea of planning. Proposition 13 and Milton Friedman appear to be the ascendant over the Welfare State and Keynes or Galbraith."
Insistence on Newness
The insistence on newness for its own sake depresses him, as does the changing texture of five-year-old news. "I know personally of eight cases of nudging and robberies here, including one rape on the same day the hostages came back, that famous day of love and friendship. I'm depressed at the violence in the cities and also at the incompetence in running them. It's high time the Americans stopped being so complacent about these things. I mean, the idea that gun control simply can't be done. You'd think the federal institutions were some sort of feudal, medieval contraption, totally ineffectual."
He is worried about the economy too, but at the same time he isn't ready by any means to write off the United States. "It has a great fund of energy," he says, "and a certain good sense, a skepticism. I like that."

PEOPLE: Reagan's Daughter Uncle Acts as Escort

Maureen Reagan was escorted by her uncle for her third wedding, where security was tight despite the absence of her father, President Reagan. The president, still recuperating from an assassination attempt, obeyed doctors' orders not to make the trip to Beverly Hills, Calif. His brother, Neil, escorted Maureen to the Beverly Wilshire Hotel for the ceremony and reception. The bridegroom, Dennis Revell, is a law clerk. Maureen's mother, actress Jane Wyman, attended the wedding, but her stepmother, Nancy Reagan, stayed in Washington. Maureen's first two marriages ended in divorce.



Maureen Reagan and Revell attending a Los Angeles Republican event last week.

Does Liberae really favor construction of an \$80-million shopping center/condominium/hotel complex across from his estate in Palm Springs, Calif.? It's certainly his signature scrawled flamboyantly across 12 lines of a petition favoring the development. There's also a sketch of a grand piano and candelabra and the message "Good Luck with your Project!" But the pianist's house manager insists it's all a mistake. George Liberae said Liberae is opposed to the construction and signed the petition because he assumed it was a protest against the complex. The 61-year-old entertainer, now in London, could not be reached for comment. Carl Rose, who circulated the petition, says the pianist knew what he was signing. Liberae says his boss was busy visiting with television producers and signed the document without reading it.

Princess Grace of Monaco the big draw at a Beverly Hills, Calif., fund-raiser that dubbed "a mini-Oscar night" at the Beverly Hilton Hotel gala evening in Monaco. Proceeds went to the American Association of University Women, which has selected Saturday Review editor Cousin, 68, as its author-year award. A magazine of science fact and fiction was named magazine of the Michael Froom won the Weisinger Award for his series, "The Ungreening National Parks," in Travel magazine.

William C. Westmoreland, the former Vietnam War commander and Army Chief of Staff, says women shouldn't be drafted for the armed services because if a man and a woman are in a foxhole together "they're going to be making love, not war." The retired general said at an Atlanta reunion of former U.S. Army airborne leaders: "Any man of gumption does not want women to fight."

The Louis M. Lyons Award, the Nieman Foundation's award for conscience and integrity in journalism, has been awarded posthumously to Joe Alex Morris Jr., a Los Angeles Times correspondent killed while covering the Iranian revolution. Morris, a veteran Middle East reporter who also had worked for United Press, the New

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HAMBURG: 43.33.11
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